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Announcements.

Copies of the pamphlet on 'Capitalism and Education' may be obtained from 'The Athenæum' Literature Department, Price 2d., post free.

* * *

A volume of essays reprinted from *The Athenæum*, entitled 'The Meaning of Reconstruction,' is in the press, and will shortly be published.

Comments.

THE political atmosphere has been for some time highly electrical, and, contrary to the belief of the Government, it has not been appreciably cleared by the events surrounding the publication of Major-General Maurice's letter to the press accusing the Government of making inaccurate statements. The idea that the Prime Minister's speech not only closed the incident (which two days before the speech was so grave that the Cabinet suggested a judicial court of inquiry), but also somehow disposed of all the implied and expressed criticisms of the Government which have been floating about, is, of course, simply foolish. The fact of the matter is that there are two distinct schools of thought in the House of Commons—those who fully support the Prime Minister and those who do not. The latter include, in varying proportions, members of the three parties, Liberal, Unionist, and Labour. The sooner this group openly declares itself to be in Opposition the better.

THE absence of an Opposition has not been altogether to the good. Indeed, on balance we believe it to have been an evil. The chief check upon a Government is the presence of an organized Opposition, prepared to subject the Government's policy to a co-ordinated and reasoned criticism, and, if need be, to take office. The assumption that such an Opposition must be anti-patriotic or anti-war is as stupid as the assumption that the Opposition in peace-time must be anti-patriotic. Without a proper Opposition criticism tends to degenerate into mere fault-finding and disgruntlement. What is even worse is that the Government almost inevitably grows irresponsible and autocratic from lack of sustained criticism. For the purpose of carrying on the War or making peace, as the case may be, a strong Opposition is as necessary as a strong Government. If an Opposition declared itself, the vague and veiled charges of intrigue which are now flung about would probably vanish. Ministers of the Crown, instead of delivering speeches about "snipers" and "sneering and snarling," would necessarily devote themselves to expounding Government policy and rebutting Opposition criticism.

THE arrest and deportation of a number of Sinn Fein leaders has added a further complication to the Irish situation. The events have undoubtedly made a deep impression upon the democratic elements in this country, and strengthened opinion in favour of an early

measure of Irish self-government. The Home Rule Bill is still in process of being drafted, and some time must elapse before it is passed into law. Meanwhile, it is by no means certain that the House of Commons will accept the Bill, or, if it does, that the Bill will meet the wishes of the Irish Home Rulers.

ONE of the most important points so far raised in Committee on the Education Bill is the question of military training. Mr. J. H. Whitehouse moved an amendment excluding "military instruction" from the physical training given in continuation schools. Mr. Fisher said the Board of Education had "no intention of introducing . . . compulsory military training into schools." The amendment was defeated, whereupon the notorious Mr. Peto moved an amendment definitely sanctioning military drill in the continuation schools! The members who voted down Mr. Whitehouse's amendment were in the curious position, if they wished to support the Government, of also voting down Mr. Peto's, which they did. On this point, therefore, the Bill stands unaltered. The abolition of half-time and the raising of the school-leaving age to 14 have been secured. The proposal to allow Local Authorities to raise the leaving age in their areas to 15 has also been adopted. The trend of opinion in the House in favour of maintenance scholarships is unmistakable. Certain manufacturing interests are quietly consolidating their forces to secure the rejection of Clause 10, dealing with continuation schools.

AT a meeting of representatives of employers' organizations in the mining, cotton, and worsted spinning industries and the Federation of British Industries recently held in London, the continuation-school clause of the Education Bill was roundly condemned. A resolution was carried expressing the opinion that compulsory continuation classes were calculated to injure unnecessarily the industrial and commercial interests of the country, and would result in increasing the cost and reducing the volume of production by withdrawing from employment, during a considerable period in each year, a large amount of labour which could not readily be replaced, and affecting a considerable amount of additional labour dependent on it. The resolution suggested that further consideration of these classes should be deferred until normal conditions prevail. This is good sound F.B.I. doctrine. The industrial magnates at the meeting were clearly alarmed, and Mr. Fisher came in for strong criticism. According to Mr. Hindle, a representative of the cotton industry, the President of the Board of Education "seemed to take the scholastic atti-

tude and not *the broad point of view required in a great commercial nation.*" Sir John Harmood Banner, M.P., declared that "up to now the Education Minister had been a pure visionary; education before clothes, before food, and before everything seemed to be the only purpose in his mind." This meeting must be placed on record, but further comment is needless.

A NEW Trade Board Bill has been introduced, and we hope that it will be passed without delay. The amending Bill is an attempt to profit by the experience of the working of the Trade Boards Act and at the same time to have regard to post-war needs.

ANOTHER Committee touching the housing question has been appointed. Its terms of reference are "to consider whether, by the extension of existing facilities or otherwise, public credit may with advantage be utilized for the purpose of making advances, for the provision of houses for the working classes after the War, to persons and bodies other than Local Authorities, and whether it is desirable to establish, for the purpose of making such advances, State and municipal Housing Banks or other machinery, and, if so, on what lines and subject to what conditions."

THE Committee on Bank Amalgamations has issued its Report. Whilst the Committee appears to recognize the strong and inevitable tendency towards combination amongst banks, it merely recommends that the Government should be required to sanction proposals for amalgamation and unification of interests. The Government would be advised before giving this sanction by representatives of financial and commercial interests. The general public, who are the consumers of goods and services which industry, commerce, and financial machinery exist to provide, receive no direct representation. The Committee appears to be afraid of a Money Trust, not because of the evils of monopoly, but because it would give rise to a demand for the nationalization of banking, which is very probable. It is a pity that the Committee did not fully explore this aspect of the question.

THE Anti-Socialist Union has announced to the press that henceforth it is to be known as the Reconstruction Society. The policy of the Society, we are told, will undergo no general change, excepting that Reconstruction of the State after the War will have full attention; which we take to mean that, with such little power as it possesses, it will oppose all forms of State and municipal activity as a general principle.

Capitalism and Education.

A Reply to 'Education: the Case for Common Sense.'

LAST month we printed an article on 'Education: the Case for Common Sense,' in reply to our earlier article on 'Capitalism and Education.' The title—'The Case for Common Sense'—is well chosen. An appeal on these grounds is in the last resort an appeal to use and wont. Prof. Welton has well said that

"To the ordinary man the discussions of philosophers seem but vain babblings. For him, 'common sense' is sufficient, and he does not recognize how largely his trusted guide of life is composed of prejudices and opinions accepted without question because they are current in the society in which he lives."*

On the common-sense view, life and education are governed by expediency, and not by principle.

The view which we have persistently put forward in these columns is based upon principle, and it is clearly impossible to argue the question of education on two different planes at the same time. It is perhaps for this reason that the article on 'Education: the Case for Common Sense' was not a reply to our condemnation of the policy of the Federation of British Industries, but a restatement of the business view of education.

That view briefly is one which would postpone education to the supposed needs of industry. It is argued—wrongly, as we believe—that a little more in the way of educational opportunities will injure industry, and therefore we must check our zeal for education until such times as, in the opinion of certain employers of labour, it can be provided without sacrificing their immediate interests in any way. The view which the Federation of British Industries takes of education is one which is radically false; for it denies the right of every child, by virtue of its future social responsibilities and irrespective of its mental agility, to the fullest educational opportunities. The F.B.I.'s yardstick for measuring human capabilities is mere intellectual alertness, and that, apparently, only in so far as it serves the ends of industry. Now none will deny that the industrial system in particular, and our national life in general, stand in sore need of vigorous intellectual stiffening. But to sort out the exceptionally clever children in the community for higher education whilst leaving the whole of the rest to obtain the mere rudiments

of education, in order that the former may recruit the higher ranks of industry, does nothing more than perpetuate a state of affairs in which the few govern the many. Indeed, it makes the gulf between governors and governed wider, and leaves the mass of people in no better case.

Clearly, every clever child should be able to obtain all that a wise education has to give; but the future depends less upon the clever children of to-day, educated for entry into a higher social class, than upon the general body of children, who are the future citizens, workers, and parents—the whole adult population of the next generation. The advance of society is measured by the extent to which the general standards of the people are raised, and not by the elevation of a section of the people or by the progress made on one side of human activity, whether it be industry or, say, sport. The purpose of the F.B.I. is to educate selected children and to strengthen the fibre of industrial and commercial leadership. That, we admit, may result in increased output and greater productivity, but it would not necessarily contribute anything to the welfare of the community. The F.B.I. apparently assumes that the primary aim of the nation after the War must be to produce more wealth, and it would use the educational system just so far as it could be used to assist towards this end. On the other hand, if education requires the withdrawal of young workers in industry and a possible immediate diminution in output, whatever may be the wider social gains which would accrue, it is to be opposed.

The F.B.I., to judge by its Memorandum on Education, has neither faith in the possibilities of the industrial system nor the imagination to see beyond it. It does not believe in the power of the captains of industry to dispense successfully with the youngest groups of hired labourers. It fails to realize the effect which an adequate system of education must have on the producers, and utterly ignores the influence which an enlightened body of consumers would exert upon both the quantity and quality of production. Moreover, it does not appear conscious of the demands of citizenship or of the claims of the non-economic aspects of life.

The case of the F.B.I. rests upon standards of value which are essentially economic. Our case was admirably stated by Mr. Arthur Henderson in his speech of May 25, when he said:—

* 'What do We Mean by Education?' p. 36.

"To those who say that an abundant supply of cheap juvenile labour is necessary to industry we answer, 'Hands off the children!' They are the nation of the future. They ought to be regarded as potential parents and potential citizens, not to be sacrificed—as they have been in the past—to the temporary convenience of industry and to considerations of private profit. Industry exists for human beings, not human beings for industry; and if the exigencies of employers and the welfare of the children conflict, then the former must give way to the latter, not the latter to the former."

The choice is between the permanent well-being of the nation and "the temporary convenience of industry," for we do not believe that education will ruin our staple trades unless in the national interest they deserve to be ruined. The F.B.I. bases its statement on "the temporary convenience of industry." *The Athenæum* bases its policy on the view that the need of the day is not to save the captains of industry from the toil of adapting the system which they control to a social purpose, but to liberate the potential energies and capacity of the people for the development of our political, social, and industrial life.

Engineering after the War.

ONE of the most marked effects of the War upon British engineering has been the enormous increase in the personnel of the office, as compared with that of the workshops. Every employer who desires to be up to date has nowadays a large and constantly growing staff of experts of various sorts, whose business it is to apply "efficiency methods" to production. The drawing office increases in size, and takes to itself more and more detailed functions; the time-study expert and efficiency engineer apply their technical knowledge to the administration, not only of the plant in the factory, but also of the human beings who work there. In short, scientific management, whether under its own name or under one of the aliases which are tending to displace that name in this country, is making rapid strides in our big munition centres.

Unkind persons will no doubt be tempted to assert that this development is largely due to the fact that during the War the enterprising employer has been in a position to experiment at the expense of the State. He has installed costly machinery on an unprecedented scale; he has made experiments in production with the human element in the factory as his material; he has often regarded, not so much the immediate cost of the job or of the experiment, as the probable morals which he will be able to draw from it in relation to his subsequent business. The con-

ditions of war-time production are necessarily very different from those of peace: in peace-time, at any rate in Great Britain, the ordinary engineering shop has been engaged in making mainly for orders, that is to say, it has been turning out only limited numbers of articles which are not highly standardized in character. In the more specialized shops, no doubt, there has always been a good deal of "making for stock," and during the War almost any factory which is in possession of a long run of Government contract work has been working under conditions similar to those of "making for stock." Such conditions of production lead naturally to an increase in the element of scientific management. They make possible greater standardization of the product, and greater utilization of automatic or semi-automatic machinery; they make possible, too, a more "scientific" adjustment of earnings, by the adoption of systems of payment by results, and the calculation of piece-work prices, bonuses, &c., by such methods as time study.

These developments of British engineering have secured a great deal of attention, and it is often proclaimed by those who are carried on the tide of the new movement that they are beginning a new era in British engineering, an era of enormous output and of standardization of production. How far is that contention really true?

Perhaps it is not possible to answer this question directly; but it is at least possible to make certain observations on the effects which would be likely to follow upon wholesale adoption of the methods of standardized production. The power of British engineering in the past has lain, not in the quantity, so much as in the quality, of its output. British locomotives, and many other classes of British engineering products, have led the world precisely because they were not "hustled" in the same way as the products of many other nations. American engineering may have been more sensational, British engineering is certainly more workman-like. Any one who had experience of American munitions in the early days of the War knows very well how great the contrast was.

Is there not a very grave danger that, if British engineering attempts to copy the methods of standardized mass production which have long been characteristic of engineering in some other countries, it will merely lose the distinctive quality which has given it its position in the markets of the world, without at the same time gaining a position at all comparable with that of the United States in the quantity market? It is at any rate arguable that Great Britain cannot compete with the United States, or even with the more backward countries in which engineering is now leaping into prominence, unless

it chooses carefully the ground of its competition. Given mass production, and skill concentrated in highly elaborate machinery rather than in the human beings who use it, surely it is clear that the huge man-power of the United States and the low wages of many other countries will be able to beat Great Britain in the markets of the world. The British worker will not tolerate any longer the rates of wages to which he was accustomed before the War. He will demand not merely higher wages, commensurate with the higher cost of living, but a greatly improved standard of life measured in terms of the actual utilities which his wages enable him to secure. Under such conditions, even if the British worker were induced greatly to increase his output, it is hardly likely that he could compete for long against the countries which have specialized in mass production in the past, on ground which would be inevitably of their own choosing. The chance for British engineering lies rather in a continuance of its pre-war development of quality production.

For this two things, above all others, are required: first, the application of inventive talent to industry to the fullest possible extent; and secondly the training of the greatest possible number of fully qualified craftsmen possessing not merely an acquired dexterity, but also an adaptability to changing conditions, and a power to think for themselves and to organize their own work to the greatest possible extent. Let us take first the question of inventive capacity. This implies two things. (1) There should be far better facilities for the training of the technical and professional engineer, and, in addition, diversion of his energies from "efficiency engineering" on the American model to the more authentic technique of his profession. About three-quarters of the brain-power which ought to be going into the improvement of quality production in this country is at present being put into attempts to force British engineering on to wrong lines—on to lines of mass production, with its accompaniment of speeding-up. If only this inventive energy could be rescued from the useless task of regulating human beings for the highly necessary service of stimulating factory efficiency in the real sense, the quality, and therewith the selling power, of British engineering products would be vastly increased. (2) The fullest utilization of inventive talent can only be secured if the workmen are themselves induced and encouraged to invent. To this the whole tendency of engineering at the present day runs counter. The new "efficiency" expert tends to regard the workman merely as material, and himself as the sole exponent of originality. What is wanted is that every stimulus should be applied to the ordinary manual worker of skill

to invent and improve processes of production. Technical Colleges and Institutes ought to be placed fully at the disposal of any men of this class who desire to make themselves better workmen, or to experiment in inventions which they have in mind.

This brings us to the second need: the acquiring of the greatest possible number of fully skilled craftsmen in the highest sense of the term. It is a frequent complaint among employers that the standard of workmanship tends to deteriorate. Whether this is so or not in fact, the employers themselves have certainly done everything to produce this result. Apprenticeship is already, in the majority of cases, something like a farce. Instead of receiving an all-round workshop training such as will call out the fullest development of individuality and responsibility, the apprentice engineer is to-day used very largely as cheap labour, and confined often to a narrow range of repetition work. Nor is the position much better in many cases when the apprentice becomes a craftsman. He has acquired only a narrow range of dexterity, and not an all-round skill and adaptability; as a craftsman he too often remains only a superior machine-minder, with a full knowledge, perhaps, of his own machine, but with no adaptability to changing conditions. The employer is no doubt led to this utilization of labour-power, wasteful as it is from every human point of view, by the knowledge that specialization on a particular machine does secure a larger output from that machine; but this is in reality a flagrant case of "not seeing the wood for the trees." The employer sees each machine in his factory as a "tree," but does not see the "wood," which is the engineering industry as a whole. As a part of this suicidal policy of output, and yet again output, he puts more and more money into his machinery, and less and less proportionately into his employees. The complicated "combination turret lathe," or other modern machine, seizes his fancy because he sees in it a possibility of using cheap labour to displace skilled labour. Very often he is making a bad investment from his own point of view: he is spending on the extra cost of his machinery more than he saves on the lowered cost of his labour, and he is also admitting a deterioration of the quality of his product. Unless this blind tendency is reversed British engineering is destined to lose its supremacy, a supremacy which, we must repeat, is based, not on the volume of British products in the world market, but on the fact that British output has, in the past, been "good stuff."

There is much that can be learnt from scientific management and modern developments of "efficiency engineering"; but the average efficiency engineer has most of the faults of the

half-trained man. He has caught up the phrases of the American "masters," without realizing their full import, or the huge change in engineering practice which they really imply. Still more he has ignored the human factors in British industry, and the fact that "efficiency engineering" of the type which he is endeavouring to introduce runs wholly counter to British traditions of workshop practice and to the psychology of the British working class.

The result is that we have, at the present time, two tendencies running in directly opposite directions. The efficiency engineer is endeavouring to subordinate the human element in the factory to the machine, and to develop standardized mass production to the fullest possible extent under the guidance of a ruling caste of experts trained outside the workshop and taking their lessons from abroad. The workmen, on the other hand, are in revolt against the deadening conditions even of pre-war engineering practice, and are claiming for themselves greater power of direction over their life and work, and greater responsibility and greater freedom—demands that lead them essentially and inevitably in the direction of developing the skill of human beings, and of mastering the machine by the power of their skill. These two developments cannot for long co-exist, or, at any rate, cannot co-exist with efficiency in any sense, since all the time each will be thwarting the other, and the result will be merely the continuance of chaos.

By those who believe that the fundamental power of British industry is based upon the

character of the British working class there can be but one answer given to this dilemma : it is mass production and efficiency engineering that must go, and it is the workmen's claim for fuller control that must be recognized.

Nothing that has been said here must be interpreted as implying a blind devotion to pre-war engineering practice in this country. It is all too true that British engineering has been in the past fundamentally inefficient, that there has been virtually no science in management, and that often among the workers there has been deterioration of skill ; but it is one thing to point out the defects of pre-war engineering, and another to say that the remedy is the adoption of cast-iron systems which are foreign to the whole spirit of British industry. The remedy lies, not in a complete *bouleversement* of pre-war policy, but in the application of science along lines which are adapted to the peculiar characteristics of our national industry. If only the efficiency engineers would turn their attention in this direction they would be a blessing where they will otherwise be a curse. If they are to be a blessing to British engineering, they must set above all other considerations the development of the workers, in the widest possible range of skill and enterprise, not merely by the stimulus of higher wages or earnings, but by giving to every workman a greater opportunity for the use of his skill, and for the direction of his labour in common with his fellows.

C.

Rural Education.

IV.—Farm Schools and Agricultural Colleges.

THE argument of the previous articles in this series* has been to the effect that the education provided for children and youths in rural areas must be of broad and general character, fitted to develop the personality and to lay the foundation for the training necessary for any vocation they may wish to enter ; and some attempt has been made to indicate a few of the measures required to be taken towards this end. It is the purpose of this article to indicate some of the measures necessary to develop technical and vocational education, especially for those who are engaged in the agricultural industry. However, while

this is the case, it is still necessary to emphasize the fact that the provision of agricultural education will not completely meet the needs of the male population in rural districts in the matter of technical education. A vast mass of misconceptions on the conditions of rural life still exists, but perhaps there is none more dangerous in regard to education than that all the residents of rural areas are, or ought to be, agriculturists. For example, there are few counties in England more definitely agricultural than Oxfordshire, but in such a county less than half of the occupied males in rural districts are engaged in agriculture. Much the same conditions exist in Wiltshire also. Indeed, without making a survey of conditions in each county, it may be said that in even the purely rural districts it

* See *Athenæum* for October, November, and December, 1917.

is uncommon to find more than half the total occupied persons following the agricultural industry. It is true, of course, that many persons living in rural areas who may not be agriculturists or horticulturists dependent upon the commercial phase of these industries for a livelihood require many of the qualifications of at least some of the classes engaged on the land. Many persons dependent upon some trade or occupation other than agriculture occupy and manage small parcels of land. In every county there is a considerable number of domestic gardeners, grooms, coachmen, and persons who drive or manage horses. But in addition to these there are large numbers of persons engaged in supplying the agricultural and other population of the district with the materials and services of life other than the raw materials of foods. One of the main groups of such persons in many counties is that connected with wood-working and building, but other trades and services are also important. These persons have often a very slight connexion with the land, a connexion which does not extend beyond the cultivation of a garden or an allotment. Should schemes for the development of special rural industries attain success, or any de-urbanization of industries occur, the importance of such groups would increase.

When the value of technical or vocational education is acknowledged, it cannot be denied that such of the persons in these groups as are engaged in the production of necessary goods or services may receive as much benefit from technical education as the agriculturist or horticulturist, and that the technical education provided for those who are engaged on the land will not meet their particular requirements. A case for special treatment of the cultivators of the soil in the matter of education may possibly be established by appeal to urgent considerations of food supply and the use of land, but on general economic grounds, and, more especially, on general educational grounds, no such case can be established. However, as the towns, even the smaller towns of the agricultural areas, are generally the centres of organization for the non-agricultural trades and occupations which are found in rural districts, it may be possible to provide the necessary facilities for technical education for these classes in the towns.

But this does not entirely dispose of the difficulty of providing the requisite technical education in rural districts, for no facilities for girls have yet been mentioned. The general idea on technical education for girls in rural districts is that it begins and ends with instruction in domestic subjects and the management of the minor stock of the farm. The farmer's son shall learn to manage a farm; the labourer's son shall learn to work skilfully with his hands

upon that farm; the farmer's daughter shall learn to manage a house and a dairy, together with a poultry-yard; and the labourer's daughter shall learn skilfully to assist the farmer's daughter until she marries a labourer and manages his home, garden, and pigsty. Such is the common idea, but it is an idea of a condition which never did and never will exist in the time of this generation. In certain rural districts the proportion of occupied females engaged in agriculture and allied industries does not reach 5 per cent of the total number following some occupation. Even in several counties where farms are small and many female relatives of farmers are engaged in the work of the farms, the proportion of total occupied females who are working on the land does not exceed 10 per cent. The proportion would be much higher if the married women, wives of farmers and labourers, occupied partly in domestic duties and partly upon the farm, were included. But, excluding the married women working in their own homes, the proportion of the women following some occupation who are engaged in domestic offices and services does not exceed 60 per cent. This is the case in the rural districts of Wiltshire, for instance. It is doubtless essential that women who are to become the managers of homes should have some training in domestic science and the domestic arts; but it is no less essential that women who cannot or do not marry, yet have to work for their maintenance, should have some training in the trade they follow. The importance of this is illustrated by the fact that in certain rural areas the number of women who are engaged in making articles of dress for others is greater than the number engaged upon the land; and that, in a county like Oxford, less than half of the girls of 15 to 16 years of age following some occupation are engaged on domestic duties.

Such is the problem of providing continued education for young men and women in rural areas which will assist them in a practical way in their life's vocation. The consideration of solutions of the problem leads to some system of grouping and centralization which will make it possible to supply in some degree the varied requirements of the young people of the villages, who have hitherto enjoyed an inadequate share of the educational facilities supplied by the nation. The required instruction in the domestic sciences and arts may be provided alongside whatever instruction in agricultural sciences and arts is provided for young men; but for those engaged in the multifarious occupations which supply the necessities and amenities of life, other than food, in rural areas it may be possible to offer facilities for training only through the organization of education in these trades situated

in the local towns. In some instances obstructions in the character of administration and financial support of urban schools stand in the way, but these can be removed with a little tactful effort. Far greater difficulties might be encountered if an attempt were made to provide for the education of girls in domestic sciences and arts alongside the education of youths in the sciences and arts of agriculture and allied industries. In 1912 an agreement was arrived at between the Board of Education and the Board of Agriculture which gave the latter Board the right and duty of supervising and stimulating agricultural education; and although the two Boards may on occasions consult or co-operate with each other, the Board of Agriculture assists and supervises "all classes and courses of instruction intended for persons of 16 or over, who have finished their ordinary school education, and are either pursuing technical studies with a view to becoming agriculturists, or are already engaged in agriculture and desire to improve their knowledge of the subject."

Some revision of this agreement may be necessary when continued education up to the age of 18 years becomes compulsory, especially if other than technical agricultural subjects are taught to youths of 16 to 18 years of age. But the immediate importance of this agreement in the consideration of any scheme for the education of girls in the domestic arts in institutions connected with the education of youths in agricultural sciences and arts is evident. The teaching of domestic science and art and the teaching of agricultural science and art can often be dovetailed in one institution to a considerable extent, and, so far as these subjects are taught to students not exceeding 18 years of age, living in their own homes, it will be necessary to combine both sexes in one institution to secure a sufficient number of pupils to form a school. The Board of Agriculture, however, can have no claim whatever to supervise the education of girls, unless it is of a specifically agricultural character, and can have no more claim to influence or supervise the general education of youths. As the education given up to 16 years should be for the most part of general character, and should also be partially so for the remaining two years, there are good grounds for asking that the Board of Education should not relinquish its rights and powers to the Board of Agriculture in cases of institutions in which general subjects are taught in connexion with some agricultural training.

It is claimed that the supervision of agricultural education by the Board of Agriculture secures the confidence of the farmers in the schemes. This is only partially true, for on the whole farmers have shown comparatively little

interest or confidence in schemes and institutions, and the chief developments were due to occur at the time the Board of Education relinquished control. Some progress was made between 1912 and 1914, but since the beginning of the War the provision of organized courses of instruction has virtually ceased. The farmer, like all persons, ought to judge the facilities for technical education by results, and not by the reputed character of the Department responsible. But so long as some farmers object to broad facilities for education of a type not exclusively devoted to producing skilful but docile labourers, and their motives in influencing technical education are open to suspicion on this ground, it is important that persons interested in genuine principles of public education should watch, and criticize when necessary, administrative developments.

However, considerable progress in the provision of vocational education for agriculture and allied industries is eminently desirable. For the amateur gardener and the spare-time cultivator, the elementary school-garden system, which may be continued into the stage of continuation schools and classes, will provide, whether in town or country, the training necessary to enable him to employ the leisure spent on his hobby with pleasure and with some certainty of success. The provisions for obtaining advice and further teaching in horticulture now made by many Education Authorities will enable those who desire to increase their knowledge to do so. But for the youth who has definitely and freely chosen to gain a livelihood by the cultivation of the land it should be possible to provide a system of vocational training of a comprehensive character. The continuation schools may provide some instruction in the basic subjects of agricultural technique, but experience in other countries has proved that the most useful system of training for the farm worker, whether he is an employee, or a foreman or manager, or the cultivator of a medium-sized farm, or just a youth in the industry who wants to find his own level, is that provided by the Farm School or Institute. Such little experience as has been available in this country points to similar results here. For the youth of 16 years who has some experience of farm life, and wishes to increase his knowledge of principles and methods of general farm technique and business, it should be possible to provide education in short courses in institutions of this type. The continuation schools and classes can still take those youths from 16 to 18 years of age who do not want to specialize, and, some of these may enter the Farm Institutes later. But, for the boy who wishes to specialize, the attendance at the Farm Institute for an

equivalent period should take the place of attendance at the general continuation courses. At the same time, the instruction given to boys of this age at the Farm School should not be confined to technical subjects.

These Farm Schools should be regarded as the training centres for skilled workmen and for managers of farms, whether salaried or conducting their own businesses. Beyond the Farm Institutes should be the Agricultural Colleges, existing to train specialists in management, teachers, and research workers, and to conduct research. It would be desirable that access to the Agricultural College, supported or partially supported from public funds, should be open only to those who have attended the Farm Institutes, and certainly a number of free places should be open to students who have shown exceptional ability in the courses of those Institutes.

Such is the mere outline of a scheme of somewhat ideal character. It now remains to be seen what is actually provided. For the purposes of agricultural education England and Wales are divided into nine "provinces," each connected with an Agricultural College. For each College there is an Advisory Council, which deals with the provision of education and advice on agricultural matters within the province. Some of the work is done at the College or by the resident staff, but there are also advisory and teaching staffs connected with the Local Education Authorities within the province. Some fifty Local Education Authorities now have a staff for the purpose of giving instruction or advice. Their work consists of conducting evening schools and classes, day lectures and demonstrations, and instruction in manual processes, together with the provision of advice on miscellaneous subjects, and they sometimes conduct local experiments. In 1914-15, for instance, 341 organized day courses were given to 3,544 students; 297 evening classes were conducted for 4,975 students; a large number of other lectures were given; and instruction in manual processes was given at over 2,000 meetings. Some half-dozen counties have Farm Schools which provide short courses, and at these short courses some 330 students were in attendance. In addition some of the Agricultural Colleges provide short courses, and about 500 students attend these annually. The number of students attending long courses in Agricultural Colleges amounts to about 1,200 each year, but as duplication occurs from year to year the number who enjoy the long courses is considerably less than this total.

In addition to the provision made by the Local Education Authorities and the organized

provinces there are a number of colleges and institutions which are not connected with any province; but the majority of the students of these institutions are included in the totals above. There are also some twelve centres specially organized for research work on problems of agriculture.

On the whole, there is ample provision for the higher branches of training and research, except that the facilities might be much more freely opened to youths who cannot afford to pay from 120*l.* to 180*l.* per annum for maintenance and training. Many minor criticisms of these higher institutions could be made, but that is not necessary at the moment. The great difficulty many of them have had to contend with has been that there were few commercial openings in this country for their trained students, but this may have been due to some extent to the fact that many of these students had received no practical or commercial training in the industry. This difficulty can be removed by taking men from the Farm Schools who have been through the ordinary farm routine. It is at the bottom that reform and progress must start by providing good general education in the elementary schools, instruction in the basic subjects in the continuation schools and classes, and the shorter courses in schools of the Farm Institute type. When such a system is developed the Agricultural Colleges will not have to depend for students upon younger sons who show no aptitude for the learned professions; and it may be possible to convince the British farmer that there are both money and pleasure in farming which is conducted with the practical guidance of the sciences and arts, which must partially be learnt in schools.

The Cost of Civil Justice: Who should Pay It?

DURING and in spite of the War, the need for reform in our judicial system has received a fair amount of public attention, culminating in the epoch-making resolution of the Incorporated Law Society in favour of a Ministry of Justice, as the indispensable agency for anything like thorough Reconstruction in this department. Many changes have been indicated as long overdue, only awaiting the fresh mind, and new driving power, of the future Law Minister; but none of those suggestions, however excellent in themselves, appear to me to go quite to the root of the matter.

When we come to examine the machinery by which, in this or any other civilized country, individuals are, more or less effectively, restrained from mutual aggression, and Right, or what is deemed to be such, is declared and enforced as occasion requires, the very first thing that arrests our attention is the distinction between criminal (or penal) and civil (or remedial) processes—in this country coinciding in the main, though not exactly, with the distribution of business between two distinct sets of tribunals. In different stages of civilization, priority of attention is occasionally accorded to the former, sometimes to the latter. Students of primitive institutions have sometimes regarded the predominance of criminal law as a sign of progress, because implying that more account is taken of public than of private interests, especially in such a question as whether homicide should be punished with death, or be a matter for pecuniary compensation between the families of the slayer and his victim. But to the modern humanitarian the highest interest of the community is the happiness of the individuals composing it; and the first problem to be solved when a wrong is found to have been committed is, how to put the injured person in as good a position as if the wrong had not been committed.

Naturally the source to which we should look in the first instance for the means of reparation is the property of the wrongdoer, where (as happens in nine cases out of ten) money compensation, if forthcoming, would completely satisfy this primary requirement. And in many cases this single operation serves the double purpose of reparation for the injury and security for the future; the nature of the dispute being such that the mere prospect of having to attend the court, being turned inside out in cross-examination, and being finally declared to be in the wrong and ordered to pay damages, will be sufficiently disagreeable to counterbalance any hope of gain from resistance to a just claim. But in many other cases reparation is either not obtainable, or for some reason ineffective as a deterrent, so that some further action is required in the interest of the community. The wrongdoer may be too poor to pay damages, or too rich to feel the payment as a punishment; or the offence may be of such a nature that a more severe example is required for general security. Or, lastly, as in the case of driving to the common danger, or obstructing a public footpath, or defrauding the public revenue, or treason or sedition, the real sufferer by the wrong may be the community as a whole, no one citizen being more gravely injured, or better entitled to compensation, than any other. In the case of such "public wrongs" the proceedings must necessarily be taken on behalf of the public at large or of the

State; and the judgment must take the form of fine or forfeiture for the benefit of the public, or else of punishment pure and simple, benefiting no one except in so far as it may influence future conduct.

Such being the rationale of the distinction, common sense would surely lead us to expect that the remedial procedure, when applicable, would be much the more popular, and that criminal proceedings would only be resorted to when the former, for some reason, would not serve. Common sense seems also to suggest that, in all cases where there is ground for private redress, whether or not there is also ground for a criminal prosecution, the former claim should be first attended to, and that only when the facts brought out in the civil case show that something more is required for the protection of the public should the penal law be brought into play. (I do not mean that it may not be necessary to secure the person of the defendant at the outset if a criminal charge seems likely to follow.)

Very different from this is our actual system. The representatives of the law with whom, next to the police constables, the bulk of our population are beyond comparison best acquainted, are the magistrates, paid or unpaid, who are in theory concerned exclusively, and in practice principally, with the proceedings which have for their object not redress, but punishment. Redress is what the victim of violence or fraud would naturally prefer; but in most cases he will be advised that, unless he wishes to make bad worse, he had better forgo that luxury, and content himself with getting his adversary punished—if he can. The reason may be summed up in one monosyllable—*costs*.

Penal justice, as compared with that afforded by any kind of civil tribunal, is cheap and accessible, though by no means so cheap as it would need to be in order to extend to rich and poor alike even such imperfect protection as it is capable of affording. The inadequacy of our civil tribunals, even with all recent improvements, to meet satisfactorily the demand for cheap and accessible remedial justice is strikingly shown by the number of modern statutes throwing upon the petty sessional courts first one and then another piece of business properly belonging to that branch, but with respect to which the fact happened to attract public notice that the class of people concerned would generally be too poor to make use of the County Courts. The line is so capriciously drawn that, for instance, while workmen in general can claim their wages in a petty sessional court, domestic servants, whether male or female, cannot. But there it is, and it must in fairness be allowed for in mitigation of our strictures on the shortcomings of civil justice,

though at the same time it deepens our sense of the lack of method in the whole system. The reason why every possible excuse is made the most of to bring a case before the magistrates rather than into a County Court is that resort to the latter by persons of small means, and about small sums, not only involves what, in proportion to their means and to the sum at stake, is a very heavy initial outlay, but opens up a vista of incalculable possibilities of subsequent costs in the appeal courts. This, for instance, is Judge Parry's story of a County Court case under the Workmen's Compensation Acts ('The Law and the Poor,' p. 175) :—

"Mr. Lysons was a Pendleton collier, and had only worked a few days when he received an injury. This happened in 1901, and at that time the old Act said that no compensation could be recovered until a man had been off work for two weeks. It was argued before me that, this being so, unless a man was engaged for more than fourteen days, he could not come within the Act at all. The argument did not appeal to me, but it did to the Court of Appeal; and later on again it did not to the House of Lords. So the man got his money. But the point of the case is that, had not the union come forward to take his case to the House of Lords, Lysons would have lost his compensation, and the Act of Parliament would have been construed to limit the rights of the poor for all time. This particular case cost the union £600. to fight, and the point in dispute was, whether the injured man was, or was not, to receive six shillings a week for five weeks. Several cases have run the same course."

We have it on the authority of a Home Office return that the average amount of a solicitor's bill in these Workmen's Compensation cases is nearly £11.—about a tenth of a respectable artisan's yearly income. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the author of the principal Act, wished to keep it out of the Law Courts altogether, and to have all disputes arising under it settled summarily by some administrative body. But Englishmen are rightly shy of *droit administratif*, and surely the simpler and safer remedy would have been to give these workmen (but why these workmen only?) the benefit of the regular tribunals (including appeals) free of charge.

Still harder are the cases in which the County Courts have no jurisdiction, so that the would-be litigant has to seek his remedy in the High Court, either in London or at the Assizes. And the hardest of these are the matrimonial, the cost of divorce proceedings rendering that remedy, even now, practically an exclusive privilege of the well-to-do, as before 1858 it was the exclusive privilege of those rich enough to pay for a private Act of Parliament. And here, again, it is pitiful to note the feebleness of the palliatives which are all that Parliament has hitherto deigned to apply, for lack of the driving power which only a properly equipped Ministry of Justice can supply : separation orders without liberty to remarry, grantable on certain specified grounds by magistrates in petty sessions—surely a much less suitable

tribunal, in all respects except cheapness, than the County Courts to which all such jurisdiction is denied ; and, quite recently, a half-hearted extension of the unsatisfactory procedure in *forma pauperis*—Rules of the Supreme Court (Poor Persons), 1914—a remedy of the most meagre description, yet eagerly jumped at, for want of a better, by 1,455 applicants in less than three years.

Suppose all the reforms recommended by Royal Commissions and by eminent lawyers, from Lord Brougham and Lord Langdale to Judge Parry and Mr. Garrett, to have been carried out. The result may doubtless be a considerable saving of both public and private time and money ; but the hard fact will remain that remedial justice, which is the only alternative to the unprofitable severity of penal justice, or to the worse evil of triumphant wrongdoing, is a business which is constantly making large demands on expensively cultivated brain-power, which, therefore, can never be done cheaply if it is to be done well, and which is certainly worth doing well. Somebody must pay for it ; but who ?

My answer is that, in principle and with very few exceptions, the whole cost should be borne by the State. Only thus is it possible to come anywhere near justifying the Englishman's favourite boast of equality before the law. What is still more important, only thus can either rich or poor feel reasonably assured that even from the best of judges they will get complete justice. For if this best of judges is bound, after making the proper order concerning the matter in dispute, to charge one or other, or both, of the parties with the costs incurred in arriving at a decision, it is obvious that complete justice has not been done. It is not just that the party declared to be in the right should find himself, if plaintiff, poorer than he would have been had his demand been satisfied without legal process, perhaps even poorer than he would have been if he had written off the bad debt without going to law ; or that, if defendant, he should find himself, after satisfying the judge that he owes nothing, poorer by the amount of his lawyer's bill than he was when he appeared to the summons, possibly poorer than he would have been if he had meekly submitted to the unjust claim. But neither is it just that the party declared to be in the wrong, whether wilfully or through a mistaken view of his rights, perhaps over a matter of a few shillings, after paying those few shillings to his adversary in accordance with the decree of the Court, should be further required to pay the lawyer's bill of the latter as well as his own, reckoned probably in pounds instead of shillings, the amount of which it was quite impossible to calculate beforehand.

But is it, some one may ask, any more just to charge the general body of taxpayers, most of whom have managed to go through life without ever seeing the inside of a Court of Justice, with the costs occasioned by private quarrels with which they have nothing to do? The answer is plain. Every citizen is just as much interested in the proper settlement of the private disputes of other citizens as in the defence of the country. If it is just to tax every one according to his ability for the one purpose, it is equally so for the other. Every citizen is safer in person and property for every lawsuit in which right is successfully vindicated; and no one can foresee when it will be his turn to face the alternative of going to law or submitting to injustice, any more than he can foresee exactly how he personally will be affected by victory or defeat of the British arms.

Armaments, diplomacy, police, judicature, and legislation are all integral parts of one great protective organization, no one of which is less essential, or less fit to be provided by all for all, than any other.

It was of a slightly different argument, used by Bentham in support of substantially the same principle, that *The Times* remarked in 1899: "The logic is perfect; too good for this world." It may well have been too good for the Late Victorian world as seen from Printing House Square; whether it will be too good for the new world that will confront us after the War and after the next election—well, we shall see. It would be contrary to British habits for a new House of Commons, inspired by a new Law Minister, to swallow at one gulp, under any logical compulsion, a complete scheme of "free justice"; but of the first and easiest step, abolition of all Court fees, being a financial sacrifice to the extent of about an eighth of a day's war-time expenditure,* I have more hope.

ROLAND K. WILSON.

The Significance of the Soviets.

IT is part of a general ignorance of the true significance of the Russian Revolution that, in many quarters, the Soviet Government of Russia is often described as an autocracy "more complete in its tyrannies"

* Annual average of fees in all Courts, 1909-13, 723,986L On a very liberal estimate of increase in litigious business, and consequent additions to the number of judges, registrars and clerks, we may put the total loss at a million. The estimated expenditure for the current financial year is 2,972,000,000L—rather more than 8 millions a day.

than that of the Tsar. That cry just now comes very loudly from Berlin, which has been established as the headquarters for the championship of the *bourgeois* in Russia. That was rather to be expected, but the stale cry finds its echo in other habitats than those of the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg, in lands west of the Rhine, in London and Paris, whence formerly one heard little protest indeed against Russia as ally, so long as autocracy was wielded by the Tsar. Such concern for a free democracy in Russia, from those who are least anxious for a free democracy in England or France, is in itself a reasonable ground for suspicion; their own record robs these detractors of the Soviet of the right of criticism on behalf of democracy.

The truth is plain enough for all who would read—for any who would bring imagination, and especially sympathy, to bear upon the news that comes from Russia. In the telegrams sent out by the Bolshevik official agency or received from the Reuter services, or in the messages from correspondents like Mr. Philips Price of *The Manchester Guardian* or Mr. Ransome of *The Daily News*, it is there consistent in all essential details. Russia is not governed by an autocracy; in the Soviet constitution now established over the whole of Russia, including the formerly Cadet-dominated republics of the Don region, Russia has the machinery for the most completely democratic government. The Soviets must not be judged by conservative views. With the peoples of Western Europe, conservative of habit, the old tradition of Parliamentarism dies hard, and from the time when the Bolsheviks by the instrument of civil war (were not the Parliaments of the West themselves established by civil war?) dissolved the Constituent Assembly they placed the new constitution of the Soviets quite beyond the sympathy of those who were wedded to Parliamentarism.

Public opinion has been so long taught to think of democracy as just an affair of the ballot-box that, in the Soviets' default of all those paraphernalia of political machinery, it has been immediately ready to condemn them outright as "self-appointed Juntas." Lenin and Trotzky are as little autocrats as a trade-union secretary. They are responsible, in all the affairs of the State committed to their charge, to the Central Executive of the All Russia Soviets, which comprises about two hundred delegates, in turn held responsible to the district Soviets, who in their turn are responsible directly to the workmen and peasants. It would appear that the soldiers', workers', and peasants' representatives on the Soviets are delegates charged with a mandate on specific issues, bound by the decisions of their electors, rather than representatives with the freedom of judgment allowed to English

M.P.s. So strict is this principle of responsibility that the delegates are subject to re-election every six months, and the workmen or peasants have power at any time to recall their delegate should they consider that he has exceeded his mandate ; and should a subject lying outside the mandate entrusted to them call for consideration—as the ratification of the “ peace ” treaty with Germany—an “ extraordinary assembly ” is convoked and the delegates return for fresh instructions from their electors. Thus, so far from being a Government of “ self-appointed Juntas,” no Government was ever more completely under the control of the rank and file, and the power of the latter is made the more complete by their entire control of the railways, of the land, and of the principal workshops. This system obviously enfranchises none but actual workers, but such a franchise is representative of a very large proportion of the Russian people. The *bourgeois* minority, even with the advantage of proportional representation, framed to secure the representation of minorities, could only secure at the last elections for the Constituent Assembly fourteen seats throughout the whole of Russia. No country may claim a franchise so simple in its operation. It is automatic, dispensing entirely with the elaborate proceedings of the “ revising barrister,” and, in the main, is proof against fraud. It cuts straight through all the disabilities of age, sex, and poverty, to the old Greek ideal, the ideal of citizenship as a duty, a citizenship with its rights based only upon the work rendered to the common weal—an ideal rendered complete in its realization by the decree issued early in the second revolution, making labour compulsory, eliminating the idler, sparing only the old and the young, and thus enfranchising—by conscription!—even the capitalist. To-day, every Russian is a proletarian—or, rather, no Russian is any longer a proletarian. The whole conception of politics—and of trade—is changed. The Soviet is the people’s executive ; its task is much less that of governing than of the administration of the popular will. The Soviet being charged with the management of industry, its business is the provision of the people with the necessities of life, and the profit-maker, equally with the “ professional politician,” finds in it no place. The social life and the political life of the people become one ; for the simple work of gathering in the harvest, or the making of a pair of shoes—the elementary facts of citizenship—becomes immediately an act of politics.

The Soviet is the beginning of social democracy. But one should emphasize the word “ beginning,” for whilst the Soviets have behind them a broad “ class ” feeling, there is little “ social ” consciousness—a very different thing.

Class consciousness will make splendid Red Guards, but what else ? The exploitation of the capitalist removed, and the threat of its return made impotent, what is there to take its place ? Will it make for the consciousness of the essential unity of society, the ideal of brotherhood, of mutual aid, the ideal for which “ Social Revolutionaries ” like Kropotkin fought ? Or, evaporated, will it leave the people hardly less tortured by syndicated than it was by individual ambitions ? The simple idealism of the Russian may well bring the Soviet safely through this peril. The Russian more than any other understands all the implications of the phrase “ the brotherhood of man.” It is a deep reality of his religion.

But the Soviets are Syndicalist rather than Socialist in construction. The Soviet delegate is not only bound by special mandates, but he is representative of special interests. Without reasonableness in its members, no society, of course, can flourish ; but with the best of goodwill special interests may yet impose perfectly unjust burdens upon the rest of the community merely by failing to understand the needs of the rest of the community—merely by a lack of “ social consciousness.” Selfishness has many subtle disguises, and the danger has already shown itself. The railwaymen, who were the first to gain control over industry, have on several occasions endeavoured to establish themselves as dictators through their command of transport, the vital nerve of Russia, and have come into sharp conflict not only with Kerensky, but with Lenin and Trotzky. The printers, too—and, since they can read, they belong to the *intelligenzia* of the Soviets—have on many occasions established themselves censors of printed matter. The Soviets cut at the roots of the old conception of the State. Their power is but the federated power of their members ; there is no authority to bring to heel an offending member save by alliances among the rest ; and unless there be some independent power commanding the allegiance of all, there is no alternative to a struggle for a “ balance of power ” between the stronger sections of the general Soviet Congress.

It was for this reason that the right and the centre blocks of the Social Revolutionary Party, in their conviction of the need for some assembly representative of principles rather than of interests, as a bulwark against exploitation by any particular combination, strenuously resisted the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly. Yet, even if they had maintained power, they would ultimately have been compelled by the Soviet control of industry to revise drastically the functions and powers of the Constituent Assembly. In a recent book on Socialism,

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who in Russia would rank with the Mensheviks, with Tseretelli or Tchernov recently imprisoned by the Bolsheviks, said that Socialists "never imagined" that the political machine now known as the State could manage industry. Parliament cannot, except by a bureaucracy, manage industry. The Soviets can manage industry without endangering the liberty of the people by bureaucratic control. But if the Social Revolutionaries would have had to revise the constitution of the Constituent Assembly—and in the Don Republic they voluntarily voted their power into the hands of the

Soviets—the Bolsheviks will have to revise the constitution of the Soviets.

But it is very improbable that the Soviet Constitution of Russia will fall. Meanwhile we should desist from the witless levity of talk like that of M. Stephen Pichon, who recently spoke of "the millions of Russians waiting to be delivered." A revolution must pass through many fires before it emerges purified, and we may yet continue with President Wilson in our belief in the Revolution as the one great gain of the War to civilization.

SIDNEY H. CROWTHER.

Art and Life. The Literature of Ukraina.

THE realization of the political ideals of the "forgotten kingdom of Ukraina" has once more drawn public attention to the history, language, and literature of the "Land of Mazeppa." The names of Taras Shevchenko, Nikolai V. Gogol, and other Ukrainian writers are on many lips, and some readers are finding relaxation and solace, when the stress of war makes itself particularly felt, by reading works which reveal more clearly than anything else the soul of "Little Russia." Hence these brief notes on the language and writers of Ukraina.

An Englishman who wanted to give his fellow-countrymen an idea of the beauties of the Ukrainian tongue once advised his readers to combine, mentally, classical Greek with modern Italian. But probably neither Greek nor modern Italian, with their softer tones, possess the force of Ukrainian, a force derived, says Vladimir Stepankowsky, a well-known authority, from its strange consonantal combinations and an abundance of the deep sounds of *y* (*ui*) and *u*. It is this peculiarity which has made a modern English authoress speak of its "haunting musicality." One of its distinguishing features is its unparalleled aptitude for forming diminutives. They are made not only from substantives, as in other languages, but also from adjectives, adverbs, and even verbs. This gives that singular charm referred to by P. Chevalier in 1781: "The language of Ukraina is very beautiful, abundance of diminutives and pretty fashions of elegant speech making it very delicate."

Among its other peculiarities, the fleeting accent of its words, as well as an aptitude for its deliberate extension or cutting down of the number of syllables in the majority of its grammatical forms, together with the retention

of some very archaic features, as the dual number, must be mentioned. These qualities make the language wonderfully adapted to verse, and the possibilities of its expressiveness and harmony when handled by a native are almost unbounded.

Another very important feature of the Ukrainian tongue is its curious homogeneity. Spoken by forty million souls, in an area larger than Germany, it exhibits no traces of dialect or differences in pronunciation worth mentioning. Even the fact that the nation has been dismembered for centuries has not affected this remarkable unity of its language. A Cossack of Kubagne, the most eastern member of the race, when talking to a Galician of the sub-Carpathian region will hardly notice any difference in the other's speech.

A natural question that may occur to students of language is how far Ukrainian is removed from Polish and Russian, its two neighbouring languages. But to those who do not know at least one of these languages it is very difficult to define exactly the extent of its remoteness, unless one employs a comparison. The position of Italian with regard to French and Spanish may illustrate very nearly the relationship between Ruthenian (as Ukrainian is often called in the Austrian part of Ukraina), Polish, and Russian.

These remarks refer to the spoken Ukrainian language, the literary use of which began to be considerable from no later date than the end of the eighteenth century, when a rich and varied vernacular literature sprang up. Until then, in Ukraina as in other Slavonic countries, the literary means was supplied by the so-called Church-Slavonic, the rôle of which in Eastern Europe may be compared to the part played in

the West by Latin. As is well known, Church-Slavonic was a scholastic product, artificially evolved, under the influence of Greek, from the Slav dialects of Macedonia.

The use of the spoken tongue as the literary language of Ukraina is gaining fresh ground every day and triumphantly marching towards complete victory. Just before the outbreak of the World War there were no fewer than several hundred daily, monthly, and weekly periodicals published in it. Thousands of books in Ukrainian were published yearly. In the Austrian part of Ukraina it became the language of the State. In the local parliament, or Diet, of Galicia the debates were carried on in Ukrainian and Polish. Ukrainian became the language of the State railways, the post office, the courts, and the administrative offices of the province. Public instruction in the elementary, secondary, and high schools was, and is still, carried on in Ukrainian. But before the Revolution the Ukrainian language was in Slavonic Russia banned from every official or public use, and was barely suffered to appear in the press and literature of the day. Even such employment of it is of recent date, since Ukrainian was strictly prohibited until 1905, the year that saw the decreeing of the Russian Constitution. Up to that time its use was confined by a Ukase to poetry and tales, and even then it had to be spelt in accordance with the Russian mode of spelling. It is a curious fact that the Bible in vernacular Ukrainian, published, after its prohibition, by the British and Foreign Bible Society, was regarded as a revolutionary publication, and any one found in possession of a copy was punished accordingly.

It was the appearance of a great poet in the middle of the last century—a man who dared to write in the spoken language of his country—that solved at a stroke the problem of the future literary language of Ukraina. This writer was Taras Shevchenko, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated in 1914 in all the towns and cities of Ukraina, and especially at Kiev and Lemberg.

Dig my grave and raise my barrow
By the Dnieper-side
In Ukraina, my own land,
A fair land and wide.
I will lie and watch the cornfields,
Listen through the years
To the river voices roaring,
Roaring in my ears.

So sang the exquisite poet who, as has been well said by Mrs. E. L. Voynich, whose admirable translation I quote, "has done for the Dnieper country what Burns did for Scotland."* His

wish, written in the disciplinary brigade,* in the first or second year of his martyrdom at the hands of those who accused him of "composing in the Little Russian tongue verses of a most abominable character," was carried out. There, on the banks of the mighty and beautiful river, in view of Kiev and the Steppes, he lies.

There is no need to relate once more all the incidents in Taras Shevchenko's dolorous life. They have been given in sufficient detail in Mrs. Voynich's little volume. Suffice it to say that these six masterpieces sum up a whole life of misery and shattered hopes, while at the same time they express the writer's undying love for his "dear lost Ukraina."

A Ukrainian never forgets his native land. However far away he may travel to the north of Russia, however long he may live away from his homestead, his thought always returns to Ukraina, the banks of the Dnieper, and the Steppes. The songs of his native land are ever singing in his heart.

These folk-songs, many of which have now been translated into English by Miss Florence Randall Livesay,† form a valuable section of Ukrainian literature.

"Italian songs are glorious, but the singing of the Ukrainian is also a precious pearl in the common treasury of mankind," writes Paul Crath in the introduction to this collection of old ballads and songs, taken down from the lips of Ruthenian or Ukrainian immigrants in Winnipeg :—

'It was born out of the beauty of the Ukraine, and it is beautiful; it was born on the Steppes, and as the Steppes it is wide; it was born in battles, and it is free; it was born of the tear of a lonesome girl, and it rends the heart; it was born of the thought of the Kobzars, and its harmonies are pregnant with thoughts—this is Ukrainian song.'

Rudansky, Vorobkiewich, and Fedkovich are also singers of Ukraina. Though of lesser importance than the great poet of the Ukrainian movement for autonomy, they have written many poems which are treasured throughout their country. Fedkovich, whose work is marked by great lyrical beauty, first wrote in German, but on returning to his native Bukovina, to find that he had become famous, he followed the advice of some well-known patriots to write in Ruthenian. His first sixteen poems in that language were published in 1861.

* The poet, in 1847, was arrested on a charge of belonging to a seditious body called the Brotherhood of SS. Cyril and Methodius, and, "in consideration of his robust constitution," he was sentenced to military service in the Orenburg "special" (disciplinary) brigade. He suffered many years of torture at the hands of military tyrants, until at last his heart, as he himself said, was "beggared."

† *Songs of Ukraina: with Ruthenian Poems.* Translated by Florence Randall Livesay. (Dent & Sons, 1916.)

* *Six Lyrics from the Ruthenian of Shevchenko.* Rendered into English verse with a Biographical Sketch by E. L. Voynich. (Elkin Mathews, 1911.)

Turning to Russian writers, we see what a debt they owe to Ukraina. Ukrainian folk-songs have been largely drawn upon by both authors and composers, Russian as well as Polish. The chief person to stamp his individuality on the Russian literary language and literature was Nikolai Gogol (Hohol), whose style of writing—best seen in ‘Taras Bulba,’ ‘The Cloak,’ and that inimitable tale, ‘How the Two Ivans Quarrelled’—is typically Ukrainian. It should be noted that Gogol’s great ambition throughout his literary life was to write a ponderous history of Ukraina. He studied much towards that end, he made innumerable notes, but never got beyond his Introduction. However, his investigations had the result of focusing his attention on an inexhaustible source of material, some

of which he used to very telling effect in ‘Evenings on the Farm near the Dikanka.’

In ‘Taras Bulba’ we find that Gogol has noted all the characteristics of the Ukrainian, whether of the past or of the present: his warlike spirit, his hatred of the Poles, his love of drinking and smoking. It was through Taras Bulba’s inordinate love of his pipe that he was captured by the foe. At the same time this great novel contains some of the finest descriptions of the Steppes of Ukraina ever penned.*

Finally, it should be pointed out that Chékhov, Korolénko, and Dostoévski were also Ukrainian by origin.

GEORGE FREDERIC LEES.

**Taras Bulba; and Other Tales.* By Nicolai V. Gogol. (Dent & Sons, “Everyman’s Library.”)

The World of Industry.

Trade Union Notes.

THREE is as yet little evidence as to the effect of the new Military Service Act upon industry. The decision to take 30,000 more men from agriculture, however, is raising new difficulties in the way of agricultural trade unionism, not only because the young men are the most active, but also because it considerably increases the danger of victimization for trade union activities. There have been a number of bad cases of such victimization already, and considerable resentment and unrest have been caused in consequence of them. The farmers are new to the problem of organized Labour, and it is perhaps not surprising that in some cases they are adopting, towards the efforts of the labourers to organize, an attitude which it was hoped had gone out of fashion. The trade union movement will be solid behind the agricultural labourers in resisting attempts at victimization.

THE Miners’ Federation of Great Britain has been considering, at a special Conference, a Government scheme for securing the mobility of mining labour from pit to pit and from district to district, presumably as a means to securing the 100,000 men wanted from the mines for the army. As no single district in the Federation was prepared to move the adoption of the scheme, it fell to the ground and was rejected *in toto*. The next step lies with the Government; but it is clear that serious shortage of coal is unavoid-

able if they persist in their present plans of taking men from the industry.

A SCHEME of Yard and District Joint Committees has recently been agreed upon between the Shipyard Employers’ Federation and the Shipbuilding Trade Unions in connexion with the reorganization of shipbuilding output under Lord Pirrie. It is interesting to notice that the present scheme is identical with that which was submitted to the Prime Minister by the employers and the trade unions in November of last year, and taken no notice of at the time. The story might be carried very much further back, even to 1915, when similar proposals were put forward, and for a time made partially operative. Thus, all too late, we return to the methods which were seen to be good sense in the early days of the War. The new system is the establishment of a series of Tonnage Output Committees, in each yard, in each district, and nationally. The Yard Committees are to prepare monthly estimates of output; to consider hindrances to output, and lost time; and “to exercise a supervisory interest in carrying out schemes” arranged by the District or National Committee. The District Committees, which are to meet weekly, and are to have joint chairmen and secretaries, are to co-ordinate output over a whole district, and work in close touch with the Admiralty and under the direction of the National Committee. The

National Committee is to be similarly constituted and is to meet fortnightly. It is to act as an Advisory Council to the Admiralty on the steps to be taken to secure the fullest output, and a representative of the Admiralty may attend any meeting if desired. The arrangement now put into force also includes certain temporary provisions for the avoidance and settlement of disputes during the War period. The Committees are, of course, based throughout on the principle of trade union representation, and are directly co-ordinated with the trade unions in the industry. Despite certain weaknesses, this seems a good scheme, and the only cause for surprise is that it has not been put into force long ago. A great deal of incompetent bungling might have been saved if the steps taken to promote Joint Committees early in 1915 had not been reversed upon the establishment of the Ministry of Munitions. Those who were responsible for the bureaucratic turn which policy took under Mr. Lloyd George have a great deal to answer for in the matter of shipbuilding output.

STRANGELY in contrast with the above are the ways of the Admiralty in dealing with their own employees. Great pressure has been brought to bear upon the various Government Departments to apply to themselves the principles of the Whitley Report which the Government so strongly recommends to the private employers. "My Lords" have now responded to this pressure by issuing a scheme to establish Shipyard Committees to be applied in the various Royal dockyards. This scheme, however, merely makes matters infinitely worse. The principle on which the Whitley Report is based is that of recognition of the trade unions concerned. The scheme put forward for the Admiralty dockyards contains no reference to trade unionism, and provides for the election of the Shop and Yard Committees by universal secret ballot, including unionists and non-unionists alike. It is hardly surprising that the trade unions with members employed in the dockyards are up in arms against this scheme, or that it is regarded as an attempt to evade the obligations imposed by the Whitley Report, and at the same time to undermine the strength of trade unionism in the dockyards. Dockyard employees have a long experience of bad treatment by the Admiralty authorities, and they will not be surprised by the present stratagem. The matter will certainly be raised both by the trade unions directly and in the House of Commons. It is scandalous that the Government should preach to the private employer principles which it is not prepared, even to the smallest extent, to practise in its own case.

THE Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—or, as we should now call it, The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, and Joiners—is making very rapid progress indeed. It recently united with the Amalgamated Union of Cabinet Makers, and it is now arranging to take over one or two smaller societies of Cabinet Makers. Meanwhile it is negotiating upon a scheme of amalgamation with the Furnishing Trades' Association, and it seems likely that this amalgamation will be carried through in the near future. When this has been accomplished the only important union connected with the main wood-working trades that will be left outside will be the General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, and it is understood that negotiations with that body will shortly be again in progress, as they have been intermittently ever since 1860. There are a vast number of unorganized wood-workers still left in the country, and dilution during the War period has very greatly affected the wood-working trades. It is therefore not surprising that the Carpenters and the other main wood-working crafts have seen the importance of forming a single effective union for the vindication of their rights after the War.

THE Railway Clerks' Association has now negotiated a scheme with the Railway Executive Committee providing for full recognition of the Association as representing the clerical grades. It is to be presumed that, nominally at any rate, this agreement does not include recognition by the separate railway companies, but only recognition by the Railway Executive Committee while the War lasts. The position is thus similar to that occupied by the N.U.R., but there can be no doubt that the temporary recognition now secured by both bodies will become permanent recognition by whatever body is in charge of carrying on the railways after the War, whether it be the State or the private companies or some body arising out of the Railway Executive Committee. The growth of the Railway Clerks' Association during the last few years has been very remarkable, and it certainly deserves the recognition which it has at last secured.

DURING the past month attention in the Labour world, as elsewhere, has been centred largely upon Ireland. Certain Irish trade union leaders have been in this country and have seen prominent Labour men over here, and, largely as a result of their visit, the Labour Party Executive and the Parliamentary Committee have been in joint deputation to the Prime Minister, and have presented to him a Memorandum which, it is understood, expresses very strongly the view that conscription can only be rightly imposed

upon Ireland by a democratic Irish Parliament. Altogether affairs in Ireland itself are obviously in a state of great turmoil at the present time, and it is quite clear that the present situation has vastly increased the strength of organized Labour. Trade unions in Ireland are having the time of their lives so far as the enrolment of members is concerned, and the Irish branches and districts of those unions which have members throughout the United Kingdom are showing a considerable sense of nationalism, and are vehemently demanding separate Irish Councils with large powers. It may be remembered that the Railwaymen set up a Council of this character some time ago, and it seems probable that other big societies will very shortly have to follow suit.

THE Annual Conference of the Postal and Telegraph Clerks' Association has accepted the scheme of amalgamation with the Postmen's Federation. No details are as yet to hand with regard to the findings of the Conference, but it is good news that at any rate a general acceptance has been secured. The Postmen are not meeting yet awhile, and their ratification of the scheme is therefore delayed. The current issue of *The Postmen's Gazette*, however, gives its strong support to the scheme, and draws attention to the close system of internal working between the two societies which has already been arranged. Despite difficulties which have arisen between the above two societies on the one hand, and certain smaller postal societies on the other, it is pretty certain that the day is not long distant when there will be a single Postal Society, at least for all the rank-and-file workers.

THE new Munitions Bill providing for the restoration of trade union rights and customs is rather like to-morrow—it never quite comes. Again and again we have been apparently on the eve of its introduction, but again and again it has mysteriously disappeared from view. My postbag, however, makes it every week more clear that the tide of indignation on this matter is rising, and that, unless the Government very shortly introduces and carries through all its stages a satisfactory Bill on the lines already agreed to with the trade unions, serious unrest will be caused in almost every engineering centre. The new Military Service Bill is bound to mean further dilution, and this further dilution will be secured far more smoothly if the promises of restoration after the War are first duly secured by statutory guarantees.

C.

The Government and the Whitley Report.

SINCE the Government, some months ago, announced its adoption of the First Report of the Committee on Relations between Employers and Employed, Industrial Councils have been set up in the Pottery Industry and in the Building Trades, the inaugural meeting of the latter being held at the end of May. In a number of other industries—some of them industries of considerable importance—it is said that constitutions are being framed. The Second Report on Joint Standing Industrial Councils makes it clear that the Committee intended their recommendations to apply to municipal and public services. At a meeting of municipal corporations at the Guildhall on May 31 the application of the Report to municipal services was definitely decided upon, and active steps towards this end are now being taken.

In the meantime, what has been done by the Government itself? It is well known that the postal workers are strongly in favour of the Whitley Report for the Post Office, and many questions have been asked in the House of Commons in the hope of extracting from the Postmaster-General some statement of his intentions, but without success. The pressure is so strong, however, that it will be almost impossible for the Post Office to continue to resist the proposals.

The Admiralty, on the other hand, have taken steps with regard to the Admiralty dockyards. A scheme was published in the press, and an undiscerning trade union leader, Mr. Alex. Wilkie, M.P., gave it his blessing. A few days later it was denounced by Mr. J. J. Mallon, a member of the Whitley Committee, who declared that the Admiralty proposals were in flat contradiction to the Report of the Committee, which the War Cabinet had approved. The dockyard unions raised their voices in protest against the scheme, which bears little resemblance to the suggestions made in the Whitley Report. In reply to a question in the House, Dr. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, explained that the dockyard scheme was not final, and that he was consulting the trade unions upon it. There is, therefore, some hope that a satisfactory scheme may be evolved.

If the Government does not wish to hamper the success of its policy, it must, at least so far as the Post Office and the Admiralty dockyards are concerned, practise what it preaches.

Adventures in Books.

"EARLY VICTORIAN" was until recently a term of polite disparagement. Used in this sense, it has now lost the qualifying adjective, and it has become the habit of some people to display their amused superiority to an institution or a book or a picture or a personality by labelling it Victorian *tout court*. There is something of this attitude in Mr. Lytton Strachey's "Eminent Victorians" (Chatto & Windus). In form an appreciation of four famous Victorians, it is in substance a semi-ironical exposition of the conventions and controversies, the ambitions and activities, the beliefs and bewilderments that filled the whole Victorian era. By choosing Cardinal Manning, Florence Nightingale, Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and General Gordon as the subjects of his studies in order to depict what he calls "that singular epoch," Mr. Strachey has been able to present varying facets of Victorian activity. Manning gives him an opportunity for discussing the Oxford Movement; Florence Nightingale, Victorian conservatism and muddle; Dr. Arnold, Victorian earnestness; and General Gordon, the Victorian ideal of the Christian soldier. All four, it is true, belong to the period of side-whiskers, and side-whiskers and all that goes along with them do not exhaust Victorianism. But while these are the main figures on Mr. Strachey's canvas, the wings, if I may vary the metaphor, are crowded with other celebrities, some of them still more eminent, and the reader will find careful and amusing sketches of Gladstone and Beaconsfield, Newman and Keble, Clough and Carlyle, to mention only a few of the subsidiary portraits.

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I HAVE described Mr. Strachey's method as semi-ironical. He takes Victorian solemnities seriously, narrates Victorian absurdities with historical gravity, but often leaves one in doubt whether he is playing the part of Anatole France in his chronicle of the transformation and progress of the penguins, or simply essaying to write history on strict scientific principles, where it is the narrator's business not to express either sympathy or admiration, though occasionally he lands his readers in extreme surprise. Florence Nightingale sending Jowett her comments on Plato's Dialogues and compiling a special form of Daily Service for Balliol College Chapel; Manning

arguing that Antichrist would be a Jew, or, when he was invited to be Sub-almoner to the Queen, drawing up "elaborate tables, after the manner of Robinson Crusoe, with the reasons for and against his acceptance of the post"; General Gordon's diagrams of the relative positions of soul and body in those who have and have not the indwelling of God revealed to them, and Dr. Arnold retiring to bed for thirty-six hours after an argument with W. G. Ward on the authority of the Bible—all these, incongruous as they are, throw light upon what was characteristic of the Victorian spirit. And, whatever else may be denied of Mr. Strachey's portraits, he incontestably makes their subjects living men and women. His purpose, he tells us, has been to illustrate rather than to explain, and he holds that, owing to the vast accumulation of information about it, the best way to understand the Victorian epoch is to "row out over that great ocean of material, and lower down into it, here and there, a little bucket, which will bring up to the light of day some characteristic specimen, from those far depths, to be examined with careful curiosity." Mr. Strachey's specimen bucketfuls undeniably contain interesting spoil.

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FROM eminent Victorians to George Sand is not so abrupt a transition as it seems. Lord Morley told us in his "Recollections" that in a conversation, in 1873, between him and John Stuart Mill, the latter did not agree with Lord Morley's estimate that George Sand's is the high-water mark of prose, "but yet could not name anybody higher, and admitted that her prose stirs you like music." There is an essay on George Sand in Mr. Albert Payson Terhune's rather disappointing book "Wonder Women in History" (Cassell), in which she is described as "a hopelessly ugly egoist," and more attention is given to the list of her lovers than to the productions of her pen. This is a sort of inverted Victorianism, for in the days of which Mr. Lytton Strachey writes George Sand's name was a word of terror in British households. Gossip and second-hand accounts of "Indiana" conjured before their inhabitants the vision of a semi-masculine woman who smoked cigarettes, wore trousers, wrote novels assailing Christianity, and even went to the length of disapproving of the institution of marriage.

THERE was a spice of truth in this, and contemporary professors of literature (other people no longer read her) divide George Sand's literary productivity into four periods : first, her books attacking marriage and expounding the woes and claims of the *femme incomprise*; second, her philosophical and Socialist utopias; third, her pastoral romances; and fourth, her novels of manners. But the lighter readers of to-day neglect George Sand, not because of a lack of moral earnestness in her novels, but because they are overloaded with a mass of religious reverie. Frederic Myers declared that this defect made some of her books unreadable except to religious inquirers, but he added that "the heartfelt sincerity of her sermons is undeniable." Yet George Sand deserves to be remembered by social reformers and lovers of liberty. She was one of the first to use fiction for spreading Socialist ideas. Mazzini pondered over and praised her message to her age. Her theories about women and the relations of the sexes prepared the way for later reformers. And, last but not least, she was undeniably a genius. Readers upon whom tales of passion pall or who turn aside from humanitarian theories in fiction will find in 'La Mare au Diable' and 'François le Champi' stories of peasant life that interpret the soul of rural France in a way that has never been surpassed.

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"IN the four quarters of the globe who reads an American book?" Sydney Smith asked the world at the dawn of the Victorian age, evidently expecting the answer to be "Nobody." We now read a good many, and 'A History of American Literature' (Cambridge University Press), the first volume of which was published last month, promises to be a welcome supplement to the 'Cambridge History of English Literature' upon which it is modelled. This first volume treats of four writers whose names are familiar wherever English is read—Benjamin Franklin, Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, and Emerson. Franklin is thoroughly American in many respects, but he lived much in Europe, and his literary output was affected by his cosmopolitanism both in substance and style. A purist or a pedant would find it difficult to detect a transatlantic twang in Washington Irving's or Emerson's tones. All three have had their claims acknowledged, though Franklin is perhaps taken for granted rather than read in this country. But "Cooper of the wood and wave" is in some danger of being relegated to the class of writers for boys—an honourable position, indeed, yet one that falls short of justice to Cooper's merits. For as Benjamin Franklin was the earliest American writer who became famous

outside his native land, so Fenimore Cooper is the first of American novelists. Translations of his works into French, German, Italian, and Spanish were almost as widely read on the Continent as the originals were in America and England, and they have had more of a worldwide vogue than any American book with the solitary exception of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

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FENIMORE COOPER is usually thought of as a writer of books about Red Men, and his Indian stories certainly contain much of his best work. But his first book, called 'Persuasion,' was a highly conventional novel, the scene of which is laid in this country. It was a failure, and, ashamed of having fallen into the track of imitation, Cooper "endeavoured to repay the wrong done to my own views, by producing a work that should be purely American, and of which love of country should be the theme." The result was 'The Spy,' a story of the American Revolution, in which he created Harvey Birch, a striking and original figure. His next venture was 'The Pioneers,' the first of the series of five novels that have been called the "Leatherstocking Tales," all concerned with the career of Natty Bumppo, the most memorable character that American fiction has given to the world. Thackeray, it will be remembered, after praising some of Scott's heroes, wrote: "Much as I like these most unassuming, manly, unpretentious gentlemen, I have to own that I think the heroes of another writer—viz., Leatherstocking, Uncas, Hardheart, Tom Coffin—are quite the equals of Scott's men; perhaps Leatherstocking is better than any in 'Scott's lot.'" Let anybody whose youthful memories incline him to think of Cooper as but another Mayne Reid renew acquaintance with 'The Last of the Mohicans,' 'The Deerslayer,' or 'The Prairie,' and he will revise his estimate.

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LEIGH HUNT once expressed a wish for a *Literatura Hilaris* or *Gaudens* in a score of volumes. It exists; and two additions were made to it last month which I recommend to readers who like to laugh as they read. Mr. P. G. Wodehouse's 'Piccadilly Jim' (Herbert Jenkins) and Mr. Frederick Watson's 'The Humphries Touch' (Collins) are both flavoured with an American savour, both carry extravagant improbability to the length of farce, and both are thoroughly well done. When one has been given enjoyment, it is ungrateful not to mention it, and I have had few more amusing adventures in books than these two volumes have provided. I wager that they will at least enable nine readers out of ten to forget the War for a season.

INDICATOR.

Reviews.

EDIFICATION.

WHEN one comes on such a book as "Trivia"*, the glow of hero-worship warms one's ribs like a small electric radiator. It is a piece of personal good luck to have read it. One goes in and out of one's hall door with a delicious sense of possessing a secret. It increases one's confidence in the world. If a book like this can be written, there is, we feel, hope for the future. The pleasures of modern literature will not belong solely to readers of Mesdames Dell and Barclay after all. For Mr. Logan Pearsall Smith has written a perfect book. It is not a great book. We do not wrong him, we hope, when we say that we search it in vain for what is called "nobility of mind." In a pantheon of famous authors Mr. Pearsall Smith would be less likely to occupy a niche over an altar than the corner of a waterspout outside. But he would certainly be there. We prophesy for "Trivia" a permanent and rather special vogue among readers who find Montaigne and Pepys and Pope's satires and the Notebooks of Samuel Butler among the chief amusements of life.

Impishness is the characteristic of the book, an impishness and a wit that continually shock one into laughter:—"What a bore it is, waking up in the morning always the same person. I wish I were unflinching and emphatic, and had big, bushy eyebrows and a Message for the Age. I wish I were a deep Thinker, or a great Ventriloquist.

"I should like to be refined and melancholy, the victim of a hopeless passion; to love in the old, stilted way, with impossible Adoration and Despair under the pale-faced Moon.

"I wish I could get up; I wish I were the world's greatest Violinist. I wish I had lots of silver, and first editions, and green ivory."

That is the author in one of his milder moods. Here, in another "trivium" called "Sanctuaries," he is more ruthless: "She said, 'How small the world is, after all!' I thought of China, of a holy mountain in the West of China, full of legends and sacred trees and demon-haunted caves. It is always enveloped in mountain mists; and in that white, thick air I heard the faint sound of bells, and the muffled footsteps of innumerable pilgrims, and the reiterated mantra, *Nam-Mo, O-mi-to-Fo*, which they murmur as they climb its slopes. High up among its temples and monasteries marched processions of monks, with intoned services, and many prostrations, and lighted candles that glimmer through the fog. There in their solemn shrines stood the statues

of the Arahats, and there, seated on his white elephant, loomed, immense and dim, the image of Amitabha, the Lord of the Western Heavens. She said, 'Life is so complicated!'" (Here Mr. Pearsall Smith imagines himself in a Lamasery.) "But I do wish you would tell me what you really think?" I fled to Africa, into the depths of the dark Ashanti forest. There, in its gloomiest recesses, where the soil is stained with the blood of the negroes he has eaten, dwells that monstrous Deity of human shape and red colour, the great Fetish God, Sasabonsum. I like Sasabonsum: other Gods are sometimes moved to pity and forgiveness, but to him this weakness is unknown. He is utterly and absolutely implacable, ruthless, unrelenting; no prayers, no human sacrifices can ever for one moment mitigate or appease his cold, malignant rage."

Mr. Pearsall Smith, one may see, is as implacable as Sasabonsum, a "high-brow," a contemptuous being that loves neither his fellow-men nor himself. He takes his soul from its shell and exposes it on a pin. He writes himself down "a large Carnivorous Mammal." He is an egoist of so fine a sort that he has made a toy of his egoism, a toy as fascinating as a seventeenth-century watch, or as one of those little landscapes enclosed in a glass bubble that we received as Presents from Porlock when we were small. Or one might say of him that he looks at his mind with a hand-mirror and knows his thoughts in profile and what they are like at the back, and he never ceases to find this ego of his a subject of mockery.

Our quotations—and there is something equally good on every page—give an incomplete impression of the author's gift, however, for the queer thing about Mr. Pearsall Smith is that he is a poet. Not only can he catch as it passes the shadow of a mood; he can describe the beauty of a landscape with the accurate vision of the twentieth century and the accurate words of the nineties. This is how he writes about Happiness: "Cricketers on village greens, haymakers in the evening sunshine, small boats that sail before the wind—all these create in me the illusion of Happiness, as if a land of cloudless pleasure, a piece of the old Golden World, were hidden, not (as poets have imagined) in far seas or beyond inaccessible mountains, but here close at hand, if one could find it, in some undiscovered valley. Certain grassy lanes seem to lead between the meadows thither; the wild pigeons talk of it behind the woods." Perhaps it is his love of perfect form that so enables him to capture beauty in his prose, or perhaps one should say to contain it in exquisite crystal sentences. There is no danger that his wish to have "a Message for the Age" will be fulfilled. He is a poet and a wit and a philosopher, and he must be content with that.

Mr. Desmond MacCarthy has not written a perfect book.* A mind as original as Mr. Pearsall Smith's, and with a more natural gift for truth, has hidden itself in 'Remnants' as in the centre of a maze. Again and again we think we have found the path that leads straight to Mr. MacCarthy's individual positive self, and again and again we are baffled by a little surprising wall that says "No thoroughfare." Mr. MacCarthy is not in the least an egoist. It is almost in the mood of a lecturer—a kind, gentle, explanatory mood—that he gives us his thoughts. He is more easily approachable in temper than almost any other living critic. What could be friendlier, for instance, than the first sentences of one of his essays? "Meredith has more fault-finders among his critics than he had a few years ago. His drawing of character and his style can best be defended, it seems to me, on some such lines as these." By such methods Mr. MacCarthy wins our confidence, and in another essay later on, perhaps, is rewarding our trustfulness by stretching us out straitly in bands of absorbed interest and carving us very cruelly with an ironical knife. He never lets a sleeping doubt lie. He promotes self-questionings; for instance, in his delightful satire 'The Snob Doctor,' in which he imagines a specialist of the Harley Street type, whose waiting-room is decorated with the usual "massive bronze ornaments and large, inexpensive oil paintings," and who cures people of snobbery. The Snob Doctor asks: "Do you, for instance, feel more embarrassed—excited, shall we say—when actually in the company of your social superiors or afterwards on the way home? An important temperamental difference is involved."

Passages such as these make one wish that Mr. MacCarthy would write a book about psychology as a "side line." Mr. MacCarthy's analysis of the distinguishing features of the conventionalist and the Bohemian is right beyond the possibility of question—right with a rightness that, all the same, had not been discovered until Mr. MacCarthy's kind but distressingly observant eye looked upon it—it is a simple but dazzling discovery: "The respect in which a Bohemian differs essentially from other people seems to me to lie not in laxity of morals, nor in irregularity of habits (for some Bohemians have clock-work habits), nor in casual manners (for some are punctilious), but in not possessing a sense that everything ought to serve a particular purpose and no other. The man who is the antithesis to the Bohemian is the man who cannot resist a new patent egg-decapitator." This theory, we find, will survive every test and meet every objection. It explained

* *Trivia*. By Logan Pearsall Smith. (Constable & Co., 4s. 6d. net.)

* *Remnants*. By Desmond MacCarthy. (Constable & Co., 5s. net.)

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to us at once why we had felt so free from restraint recently in a Food Controller's office, where a Government official took all formidableness from forms and cards by using a pair of curved nail-scissors as a paper-knife and an armchair as a waste-paper basket.

'Remnants' is a book of amusement and instruction. One is amazed at the amount of Mr. MacCarthy's knowledge. He can describe, as in one strangely moving essay, the houses of Paul Kruger and Cecil Rhodes—just a description of these houses as he saw them—or an interview with Meredith, or he can give us his impressions of Samuel Butler, or of a menagerie (Mr. MacCarthy is at his best among lions and similar wild fowl, whether human or otherwise), and in each case he will tell us exactly what we want to know about them. He is the very antithesis to those people who at the simple question, "Well, what was it like?" "What was he like?" begin to murmur ineffectually. Mr. MacCarthy knows what things and people are like, and can express what he knows. He makes himself into a sensitive plate on which the world pictures itself. He shrinks from nothing. He blurs no detail. He distorts nothing. Only too soon, in this book, the picture changes. We could stare longer with enjoyment in the Wonder Zoo at "the two-horned rhinoceros or rhinaster, a native of East Africa. He lives in a depression in the rocks with a sandy floor. He has a choleric and saurian eye. The skin of this animal does not fall in heavy folds like that of the Asiatic species.... It is an animal difficult to please. The Asiatic rhinoceros can be placated (so they say) by any one who has the nerve to lift up one of the heavy flaps of hide and remove the parasites collected there; but I do not see how one is to please the smooth African rhinoceros." And we long for a further glimpse (from a safe distance) of the tiger that "drew off with sullen slink of lovely treachery." Indeed, our complaint as we read this book of delicious humour, keen thought, and occasional profound pathos (we pick out as matchless in their kind the account of George Meredith as an old man, the essay entitled 'Two Historic Houses,' and a piece of blissful fun called 'Too Much Tact') is always of brevity. "More!" we want to cry; "more, give us more! We want to view that remarkable mind of yours through yet another set of facets."

What with Messrs. Pearsall Smith and MacCarthy the modestest of us may feel puffed up to be alive just now. The Heroic Age of Victoria is over, and the present generation no longer believes in great men (whether as a result of biography, or because of some reactionary crick that its adoring ancestors have left in its spiritual neck, we do not know); but we know that these are the sort of books that fill the darkness of the future with twinkling possibilities.

A VICTORIAN LAWYER.

It is difficult for a public man to write the story of his life and not give himself away. Sir Edward Clarke has produced an autobiography* which makes interesting reading, and which will be of considerable use to the political and legal historian of the future. Still the book, being an autobiography, has its natural blemishes. The egoistic note is too predominant. Of judges and statesmen who have not seen eye to eye with the great lawyer, bitter things are said. The celebration at Lincoln's Inn which honoured the close of his legal life is described at too great length. To descant on his library and pictures, as he does, is in doubtful taste. Yet blemishes such as these only show that a great lawyer and a distinguished politician has not escaped the ordinary weaknesses of humanity, and may give the book a greater permanence than it might otherwise obtain.

To put such foibles aside, Sir Edward as sketched by himself is a fine specimen of the Mid-Victorian age. Honourable, successful, complacent, he would have made a typical hero for Mr. Smiles. With no advantages of blood or wealth to aid him, he shows himself a good type of the Victorian hero,

Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
even if at the last he fails to become
....on Fortune's crowning slope

The pillar of a people's hope,
The centre of a world's desire.

His ambition during the greater part of his active life was political rather than legal. In 1897, when his political future was already overcast, he refused the high judicial post of Master of the Rolls, though professing his willingness to accept the position of a Law Lord as such a post would leave him free "to take part in those public affairs which are not essentially of a party character." For he was not one of those lawyers who rush into politics as a safe stepping-stone to legal advancement. On the contrary, he became a barrister in the hope that the Bar would bring him political fame. For a time Fortune smiled on him. He was under 30 when, in conjunction with Cecil Raikes (whom he passionately admires), Sir John Gorst, and W. T. Charley, he was organizing the Conservative caucus, which was eventually to wreck him. In 1880 he carried the old undivided Borough of Southwark at one of the most famous by-elections in history, and his name became a household word throughout the kingdom. This by-election deceived Beaconsfield into the belief that he retained the confidence of the country,

and precipitated the general election of 1880, which returned Gladstone to power. Sir Edward Clarke lost the seat which he had won two months before, and his political career seemed to have closed as suddenly as it had commenced. But for the moment Fortune was his friend. He was counsel at a Plymouth election petition. The Tory member for that seaport town was unseated, and Sir Edward was at once invited to be the Tory candidate at the by-election that followed; and within five months of his first return for Southwark, he was member for Plymouth. In the House Sir Edward soon came to the front, and for a time was one of the leading men in the Tory organization. He was a tower of strength to his party on the platform, and if a history of the modern platform is ever written, he should have a high place in it. He was one of the leading figures on the front Opposition Bench during the short Liberal Parliament that sat from 1892 to 1895, and his admission into Lord Salisbury's Government as Solicitor-General was well deserved. How are we to account for the fact that his political career practically ended with the next Parliament?

A study of these pages may raise a doubt whether Sir Edward was constitutionally fitted for modern politics. A few statesmen of his time he admired. For his old leader, Disraeli, he has a chivalrous admiration, and, as we have seen, he liked Raikes. But concerning many of the men with whom he was associated in politics his tone is not pleasant. He has some critical things to say even of his personal friend Lord Randolph Churchill; he is not pleasant about Sir John Gorst, and some bitterness characterizes his references to Mr. Balfour. Any way, it is easy after reading these pages to see that in any Cabinet he would have proved a difficult colleague. A man at once so honourable and so self-opinionated could only have been possible in party politics if he could, like Chamberlain or Gladstone, have bent his party to his will. But Sir Edward had neither the political equipment nor the knowledge of popular sentiment that would have made such a rôle possible for him. His political philosophy, he ingenuously admits, was based on nothing deeper than Disraeli's political novels: "'Coningsby' and 'Sybil' made me a politician." A concrete case of what he deemed injustice would turn him against the party Whips. On Proportional Representation, on Venezuela, on the Transvaal, on the financial relations of Ireland and England, he spoke his mind, regardless of the frowns of the caucus. But to the current of events he was blind. The politics of 'Coningsby,' the Tennysonian view of life, were sufficient for him. But this made him an impossible statesman for the twentieth century. Had we the space at our disposal, it would be a

**The Story of my Life.* By the Right Hon. Sir Edward Clarke, K.C. (Murray, 15s. net.)

fascinating speculation to muse how far Sir Edward might have gone if Gladstone and not Disraeli had been the hero of his boyhood. In temperament he reveals himself in these pages as a Puritan, and it is possible that his great qualities might have found a more congenial home in Gladstonianism. In any other age than his own something of this sort would certainly have happened. He would never have been a Cavalier; and his views on Venezuela and South Africa suggest that had he lived when George III. was king, he would have found his political heroes in Burke and Fox.

It is pleasant to turn from Sir Edward the politician to that "Teddy Clarke" who will long live in our legal annals as one of the greatest advocates of the Victorian epoch. In this field true greatness was his portion, and his brilliant success was the just reward of hard study and application. He naturally has much to say of some of his famous cases. To the now forgotten Penge mystery he devotes a chapter, and his comments on Sir Henry Hawkins's attitude in the case are exceedingly bitter. The case was one in which the press and the medical profession won an honourable victory over the Courts. To our knowledge of the Baccarat case he adds little, but he says plainly that he believes Sir William Gordon Cumming, for whom he pleaded unsuccessfully, to have been a much-wronged man. He was Dr. Jameson's counsel in the trial for the Raid, and here his statements are almost sensational: "The Outlanders' plans [for the raid] were steadily pressed forward, and in the latter part of 1895 they had the active help of the British Government" (p. 324). In regard to the conduct of Dr. Jameson's defence, he says: "I received definite instructions that no question was to be asked, or any fact elicited that any Department or official of the British Government knew of the preparations for the enterprise, or was directly or indirectly responsible for it" (p. 327). His instructions, Sir Edward adds, prevented him from taking the line which would have secured Jameson's acquittal. These are grave words, and may affect the verdict of history on a very painful subject. It is odd that Sir Edward should not have mentioned the libel action arising out of the Penrhyn strike, in which he successfully championed Lord Penrhyn. His unsuccessful attempt after his forensic victory to settle the strike made his name temporarily very popular in Labour circles.

That Sir Edward never reached the Bench was a hardship. But would he have made a great judge? He generously admits that Lord Lindley's appointment as Master of the Rolls was more to the public interest than his own would have been. He deserves the *otium cum dignitate* which is now his lot, and his book will keep his memory green.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

DR. MONTESSORI is a woman of prodigious intellect. She has invented a new symbolism for the world, a new way of understanding music, a new way of understanding grammar—most prodigious of all, a new way of understanding arithmetic.* In the beginning man devised the symbolism of speech to describe all that he saw or did, then he devised written words as symbols of that speech, then he pushed the concrete world yet further away and ascended into grammar; and now Dr. Montessori has reached a still more rarefied atmosphere in which for the words' names are substituted a series of coloured cards: "black for the noun; tan for the article; brown for the adjective; red for the verb; pink for the adverb; green for the pronoun; violet for the preposition; yellow for the conjunction; blue [this seems to us a happy choice] for the interjection." So that the child putting together a series of cheerful-looking cards learns at the same time the different functions of the parts of speech. The colours stimulate the child's interest and assist his memory. Arithmetic, in its turn, is made attractive by an elaborate system of coloured beads. There is one bead "for unity," tens of beads threaded upon wires, tens of ten beads stretched out into hundreds, tens of hundreds joined into a thousand-bead chain that stretches all round the schoolroom and out into the passage. This cannot fail to impress upon the mind the difference between one and a thousand. Sometimes the chain is folded into a rectangular shape, and the children realize its size as surface instead of distance, an exercise invaluable, we imagine, for training the mind to calculate quickly such difficult matters as the size of a field or the number of people in a crowd. The children always handle this immense chain of beads with absorbed interest and begin to count the beads, reminding one of the Leacock parody in which "Yump" counts the money in the bag "ten and ten, and still ten and yet ten"—until one of them somewhere about the seventh-undredth bead has what Dr. Montessori calls an "intuitive explosion," and discovers that they can easily be counted by hundreds instead of by units. Should the intuitive explosion for any reason fail to take place, the teacher can easily supply a small squib in the form of "how simple a suggestion." Later the child is given a frame strung with wire and beads, by means of which he is able to work long and difficult sums quite easily. Dr. Montessori explains this frame in detail, and gives us several

illustrations of it, from which we have formed the opinion that it was just such apparatus as this upon which Archimedes was engaged during his famous transport. Dr. Montessori's reassuring name for all this—suggestive of woman's sphere and crinolines—is "beadwork."

With music we do not think that she is so successful. For the first teaching of this she uses a series of bells which the children get to know by heart as it were, so that the sound of one particular bell is to them always *do*, another *mi*, and so on. This seems to us a curiously mechanical limitation of knowledge, since the scale could be sung equally well with the sound of any of the bells for its dominant. We believe ourselves that the best musical education for children begins with beautiful tunes—the sort of tunes that "the spinsters and the knitters in the sun and the young maids who weave their thread with bones did use to chant"—and not in allowing little Nenella to play the scale two hundred times on the bells, while "another child, Mario, used to go to the very end of the table, as far away as possible, and resting his elbows on the table with his head in his hands, he would remain without stirring in the silence of the darkened room, showing his extraordinary interest in the exercise in every detail of demeanour and facial expression." We sympathize with Mario, and hazard a guess that his "extraordinary interest" was of the kind that Cain took in Abel towards the close of that young man's career.

It is in the teaching of such subjects as music and drawing that we doubt Dr. Montessori's complete wisdom and humanity. Immaturity she almost seems to regard as a vice. Children's paintings, occasionally so poetic and splendid in colour, and often dazzling in intentional and unintentional humour (we saw a picture of Jason and Medea the other day, both wearing socks, and shoes with ankle-straps), are to her "horrible daubs" not permitted to pollute the quietly busy atmosphere of the Montessori school. Her little scholars are deft and accurate as so many little surgeons.

Dr. Montessori's great achievement, however, is her invention of concrete explanations of mental processes. Perhaps with these mechanical aids to memory and thought she has solved the problem of how the ever-increasing bulk of the world's knowledge is to be mastered. Her system may become in education what a municipal electric-light supply or a communal kitchen is in a modern town. One feels that a course of her training would do far more to make a nation powerful than any number of ships and armies. On one point, nevertheless, we are left in doubt, and that is whether Dr. Montessori has ever been friends with a child who was not stupefied with expensive fads, or imbecile.

* *The Advanced Montessori Method.—Vol. II. The Montessori Elementary Material.* By Maria Montessori. Translated by Arthur Livingston. (Heinemann, 12s. 6d. net.)

MR. DE LA MARE'S NEW POEMS.

'MOTLEY' * is a book full of Mr. de la Mare's familiar music—small poems that are like little bushes of thorns or flowers or leaves or red berries, with a rhyme and rhythm as little insistent upon formality as the movements of a long-tailed titmouse. One gets an impression of casualness, so little does he stress his metres and rhyme-endings. He loves the music that is a rhyme only in spelling, and the music that is only a rhyme in the sound of the vowel. This gives great sweetness to a conventional verse form when he uses one, making it shine out like a gleam of sunshine, before the soft shadows of less certain sounds envelope it. For this reason we find 'The Scribe,' with its enchanting first lines :—

What lovely things
Thy hand hath made :
The smooth-plumed bird
In its emerald shade,
The seed of the grass,
The speck of stone
Which the wayfaring ant
Stirs—and hastens on !

the loveliest thing in this or, indeed, in almost any book.

It is Mr. de la Mare's best work that is most characteristic of him. His beautiful gentle genius is like one of those forlorn, palely bright sunsets at the end of a rainy day—the uncertainty of the revelation completes its charm. The poem 'To E. T., 1917,' exemplifies his music and his tenderness :—

You sleep too well—too far away,
For sorrowing word to soothe or
wound ;
Your very quiet seems to say
How longed-for a peace you have
found.

Else, had not death so lured you on,
You would have grieved—twixt joy
and fear—

To know how my small loving son
Had wept for you, my dear.

Here and there in this book the awkwardness conquers the beauty, as in 'The Old Men,' which again and again checks and puzzles us by the uncomforableness of its words :—

Old and alone, sit we,
Caged, riddle-rid men ;
Lost to earth's "Listen!" and "See!"
Thought's "Wherefore?" and
"When?"

That is a verse that has to be seen to be understood. The intelligence of the ear is ignored in it. Further on it goes :—

And one, with a lanthorn, draws near,
At clash with the moon in our eyes :
"Where art thou?" he asks : "I am
here."
One by one we arise.

*Motley. By Walter de la Mare. (Constable & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

We get here an impression of casualness that passes into carelessness, and there are other poems which, by their inversions and rhymes abandoned half-way, make one long for a more vigorous craftsmanship.

But if in 'The Ghost,' 'The Blind Boy,' and one or two others Mr. de la Mare reminds us of a talent as stumbling and unwinged as Mr. Hardy's, in the vast majority of these poems he writes with a sweetness and tenderness that are his alone. If there is nothing quite so moving as 'The Mad Prince's Song' of 'Peacock Pie,' there is in 'Motley,' the poem that gives its name to the book, a revelation of sadness and bitter power that Mr. de la Mare has not more than hinted at in his other work. It is the finest poem in the book, the longest; a solitary poem, and yet entirely typical of his work. Here are two verses from it, the first and the third :—

Come, Death, I'd have a word with thee ;
And thou, poor Innocency ;
And Love—a lad with broken wing ;
And Pity, too :
The Fool shall sing to you,
As Fools will sing....

They're all at war !—
Yes, yes, their bodies go
'Neath burning sun and icy star
To chaunted songs of woe,
Dragging cold cannon through a mire
Of rain and blood and spouting fire,
The new moon glinting hard on eyes
Wide with insanities !....

'Motley' is one of Mr. de la Mare's poems that can be appreciated by itself. Most of the others must be read as part of a book, not taken one by one, if their fragrance is to be appreciated. There are few perfect flowers, but in a bunch (like cowslips) they are exquisite. And as for perfection, Mr. de la Mare's readers love him too much, we fancy, to find many faults with him—just as the movements of one's friends give one more pleasure to watch than the finest corps de ballet in the world.

* * *

THE UNCLASSED.

SHARP contrast implies resemblance in some respects, and it is seldom that two novels appear within a week or two of each other which have so many features in common as the pair here bracketed, and yet convey so different an effect. Mr. Lawrence writes the story of a common prostitute who marries a clergyman; * Mr. Bennett's is the story of a courtesan who all but marries an experienced man of the world.† Both are unvarnished studies of the seamy side, such as some periods of manners would hardly have

*Mrs. Bente. By C. E. Lawrence. (Collins, 6s. net.)

†The Pretty Lady. By Arnold Bennett. (Cassell & Co., 6s. net.)

tolerated. Both use the occasion for satire of society, though the spirit of the satire is markedly different. There is no moralizing in either. Each problem is worked out as a problem of real life—of the effect that prostitution, and other things with which it is bound up, will have on the lives and characters presented. To raise other issues would be irrelevant.

Poppy, in Mr. Lawrence's novel, is a girl of some refinement who has come on the East End streets from natural inclination, but poses as the victim of evil men when she schemes to marry the curate who has vowed to save her soul. Gervase Bente, the ardent, ascetic visionary, burning with the zeal of a Crusader and eager for martyrdom in the service of the Supreme, is a striking creation. He rouses sympathetic apprehension when we see him drawn by his exalted ideals, and, unconsciously, by a more personal feeling that has grown out of his professional interest in the designing Poppy, to commit the imprudence of marrying her; but we cannot question the compelling nature of his call. In the later chapters of his struggle with the irreclaimable Poppy he wins admiration. If a madman, he is a saint, and a human saint through and through.

They are married, and remove to a country parish inhabited by prosperous City men and the frivolous, snobbish society of such residential havens; where Gervase becomes the disillusioned helper of the rector, Dr. Deane—a perfect embodiment of worldliness taking religion as a social function and the test of good form. Here the satire comes in. Poppy is actually likable as a clever, keen-sighted judge of character, doing execution among these smug slaves of convention, who have not the ghost of an idea of her antecedents.

But to quote the other novel, Mr. Bennett's, "Once a wrong 'un always a wrong 'un." The "dirty little cat" does not contradict the anticipations of those who prophesied the worst. In fact, she is painted so bitterly that one may suspect the animus of a portrait from life. The comedy is a tragedy for Gervase. He flings up his curacy, and returns to London, still hoping, but in vain. With his conscientious refusal to separate from his unfaithful and defiant wife, the situation becomes insoluble, except by violent means. It is doubtful whether the means chosen by Mr. Lawrence are quite in character. We could admit that Mr. Bente would bring himself to kill his wife only on the supposition that his mind had become unhinged. Happily, the intention is not carried out: Poppy bolts.

The pretty lady of Mr. Bennett's novel is a French courtesan whom the War has brought to London. She is not a woman of the streets, but a well-bred person who meets her friends in the promenade of a well-known West End

music-hall. Christine has been born into this mode of life, and the question of the right or the wrong of it hardly enters her head, and has nothing to do with the story. A novelist is under no obligation to raise the question. A work of art is, of course, subject, like everything else, to the moral law; in other words, if it intentionally or by culpable negligence promotes evil, it is immoral. No such charge can truthfully be brought against Mr. Bennett.

Like most satirists, Mr. Bennett is absorbed by the life which he depicts. The general tone of the story might thus be mistaken for a complacent epicureanism; but this would be to miss the irony. Life is complex, and it is difficult to generalize about the motives in the mind of a novelist making a realistic picture of life. But, surely, the dominant motive of the story is ironical satire. Here is a lady of pleasure carrying on her occupation in the midst of worldwide calamity, only now and then panic-stricken by fear for herself, only now and then roused to "do her bit" for the army, in her own way—a way entirely moral to her, but immoral and unspeakably mischievous in the eyes of morality. The world depicted is a world of fitful devotion and ingrained frivolity. It goes on fiddling while Rome is burning.

We are not an imaginative people. The crowd of Londoners in Mr. Bennett's novel are but dimly aware of the fell realities of our time. Some have glimpses of the true meaning of events; others feel a compelling impulse to try to get into actual touch with the tremendous realities. Concepcion, the stronger-minded of the society women, goes into a munition-factory, and in her feverish attempt to act a real part nearly kills herself with overwork. The unbalanced Lady Queenie, fascinated by the impulse to get at grips with the unknown, the real, meets her death by a stray shrapnel-bullet on the roof, one Zeppelin night. G. J., Christine's middle-aged lover, provides a mental study of the average man of wealth and cultivated pleasure who is in process of being awakened to the sense of an appointed place and duty in society. Colourless and unsatisfying as he is, G. J. is a lifelike example of the *homme sensuel moyen*. But the real significance of him and his sentimental experiences is to give a point of view from which the insane contradictions of this lurid society may become intelligible.

A few pages contain a far more searching and trenchant criticism of society in war-time than certain viewy books that have undertaken to philosophize on the subject. The irony is often bitter, it is sometimes cynical. But there is only one place where it oversteps the mark—the passage where there is almost a sneer at the stereotyped

patriotism of a father who has sacrificed his son. But even here is not Mr. Bennett's irony latent in the word "cause"? Is the cause, as apprehended by men of the type in question, a worthy cause? Have we not heard criticism from an allied country that our military hierarchy and the wealthy classes at home are less intent on saving the nation than on saving the social system—their system? In another piece of bitterly ironical narrative—the account of the inquest, where Lady Queenie's body is laid out to be viewed by the jury along with the victims from the slums, and her father, the marquess, has to take his turn at the bidding of a Radical coroner—the real object of the satire can hardly be misread.

It is obvious that Mr. Bennett's novel is a much more important criticism of life than the study of a personal adventure in social reform by Mr. Lawrence. The latter writes admirably; but Mr. Bennett has style. There are passages of unsurpassable descriptive drama—the funeral of Lord Roberts, the Zeppelin night, the meeting of the war hospital committee, the visit to a night club. This will perhaps be the historic picture of London in the times of the Great War. The society women playing at Salome dances, at extravagant expense, to raise sums for war work, are of a very different class from the homely persons of Mr. Bennett's Five Towns, but they are drawn with the same sure art. Irony within irony could not be handled with finer competence than in the tragic scene where G. J. thinks he has to break the news of her husband's death to Concepcion, who already knows it.

We repeat that the history of the lady who gives the title to the book is only an instrument of Mr. Bennett's satire, and that he is abundantly justified of his choice of means.

* * *

MORE WOMEN NOVELISTS OF FRANCE.

MUCH that we said last month about Camille Mayran's 'Gotton Connixloo' may also be said of Valery Larbaud's '*Enfantes*',^{*} a set of stories that differ in ways essentially French from most stories of childhood. Fiction with this subject, which had its remotest beginnings no longer ago than the late eighteenth century, has never developed far, in spite of many brilliant exponents. Instead of a multitude of genres, it has produced only a few recognizable varieties, such as the mock-heroic story of adventure, and the character-study

^{*}*Enfantes*. By Valery Larbaud. (Paris, 'La Nouvelle Revue Française,' 3 fr. 50.)

from the point of view of a person endowed with exceptional sympathy or more or less authentic powers of re-collection.

Now the distinction of such a recital of glorious adventure in a world half-created by imagination as the longest piece in this book, 'La Grande Époque,' which might superficially be compared with Mr. Kenneth Grahame's delightful fantasies, is that it is not mock-heroic, but heroic. Valery Larbaud not only thinks children worth studying for their own sake, but, further, enters with unfeigned zest into their dreams, regarding these, as they regard them, as the proper business of life. Nor does this argue the lack of a sense of humour—the bugbear of sophisticated writers. It is merely a recognition that the child is a person, with a mind, a character, and a dignity of its own. People who showed any sort of condescension to the boys and girls in these stories would soon find, if they were not invincibly stupid, that the condescension is entirely on the other side.

The conventional child of fiction is a myth, like the stage Irishman and some other stock characters. Mlle. Larbaud lets us into a region of experience and mental adventure well worth exploration. She also shows responsibility and freedom from convention in handling certain phases of child-life which an English writer would never dare to touch. But in Mlle. Larbaud's pages they are handled with delicacy and discretion. Rose, a little girl at a provincial school, has a passion for Rosa, a school-mate slightly her elder, with whom throughout her school-life she is too shy to exchange more than a few syllables. The moment of finest rapture in this secret love-affair is when she steals into Rosa's bedroom and puts on her beloved's school-frock, embracing the stuff, and kissing the belt inside which Rosa has written her name.

In 'Le Couperet' a boy of 10 has an unavowed tenderness for a peasant girl. We enter into Milou's inmost mind, and feel the blind impulse that makes him deliberately cut his hand with a chopper, in the same place where the beloved one was accidentally injured. We also enter into his mind in his hatred for the dull, tediously respectable adults who are held up as examples of what he may become, all exactly alike, filling a sensible being with loathing and ennui. Another girl, Julia, in the same tale, is a portrait of a young minx that could hardly be bettered.

'Devoirs de Vacances' breaks new ground, the thirst for knowledge of a young enthusiast who has not yet learnt that life is short. Dolly, Eliane, Rachel Frutiger, and their comrades in the stories that bear their names, are each well-marked persons, with a world of individual thoughts, and untamed likes and dislikes for which we hardly have a name.

In all likelihood, the other novel on our list* will excite a great deal more attention than the works of more artistic sobriety by Camille Mayran and Valery Larbaud. It is a brilliant *tour de force* in a genre that always fascinates readers, the story of changed personalities. But it is also a genuine effort to consider important psychological problems, and a capital example of what Zola called the *roman expérimental*; in other words, it is not an experiment, but an arbitrary rearrangement of life, serving to show in graphic perspective and the sharp contrast of unusual circumstances some truths of human nature that in ordinary life pass unperceived.

The subject is a transfer of personality. Two friends are hit by the same bullet, and one survives. A bit of the brain of Jacques is carried into the brain of Marcel, the survivor. Jacques, the one who, physically, is dead and buried, comes to in the hospital, and finds that he has the face and hands and body of Marcel. He is Marcel, so far as the world is concerned. Jacques has been shot, and his widow comes to nurse her husband's friend. Probable impossibilities are better in fiction than improbable possibilities; and, the initial situation once granted, we find the ensuing drama worked out with a firm grasp of mental reactions.

Jacques woos his wife anew. He believes that she will love the essential Jacques, though it is lodged in the physical form of Marcel. But when they are married, or remarried, he wakes to the crushing fact that she had never loved Jacques as she now loves Jacques-Marcel. Theirs had been a spiritual affection: their minds had been truly wedded. The new love is an intense physical passion—Marcel had always been a favourite with women. Not only is Jacques a prey to all the pangs of jealousy, but he even feels that the Lucette of their old, idyllic union had deceived him by never disclosing this side of her nature. Their ancient intimacy can never be renewed; its very memory is desecrated. There is but one issue from the tragic complication. Jacques returns to the trenches before Verdun, to find release.

It is a poignant exposition of the truth that every soul exists in inscrutable isolation. Not only is each of us, no matter how intimate our relations, a stranger to every one else; but the same person in separate relations with others becomes a being utterly distinct. A different mental complex, as the alienists would term it, comes to the surface, and remains independent, even unconscious, of the personality, the mental complex, we knew, or thought we knew. Camille Marbo's study of an abnormal case is most luminous in its sidelights on the normal.

**Le Survivant*. Par Camille Marbo. Préface de J. H. Rosny aîné. (Paris, Fayard, 4 fr. 50.)

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List of New Books.

Prepared in co-operation with the Library Association.

The method of classification adopted is a series of groups roughly corresponding with the Dewey Decimal System, the subclasses being indicated, for the benefit of librarians and others familiar with the system, by the class-numbers given at the end of each entry. The first numeral in these represents the main class; the second one of the subdivisions, and so on.

A Committee of Specialists appointed by the Library Association have marked with asterisks those works in the List which they consider most suitable for purchase by Public Library Authorities.

GENERAL WORKS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, MAGAZINES, &c.

Book-Prices Current: vol. 32, pt. 1. *Elliot Stock*, 1918. 8½ in. 213 pp. paper, 25/6 per ann. 018.3

Among the sales recorded are those of books of G. Manville Fenn, Sir Hugh Lane, Mr. George Dunn, and Mr. C. Fairfax Murray.

Dobell (Percy John), ed. THE LITERATURE OF THE RESTORATION: being a collection of the poetical and dramatic literature produced between 1660 and 1700, with particular reference to the writings of Dryden. *Dobell*, 1918. 8½ in. 109 pp. por. paper, 1/1 n. 016.8214

The numerous items in this classified list are well described by Mr. Dobell. Though it is in form a booksellers' catalogue, Mr. Dobell's annotations render it a useful work for students of the period.

Sheppard (Thomas). BIBLIOGRAPHY: PAPERS AND RECORDS RELATING TO THE GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND (YORKSHIRE EXCEPTED) PUBLISHED DURING 1916. *London, Hull, and York, A. Brown & Sons [1917]*. 8½ in. 9 pp. paper. 016.55428

A reprint from *The Naturalist* for March and May, 1917.

Spottiswoode (Sylvia, Mrs. W. Hugh), ed. PRINTERS' PIE, 1918. *Pie Publications*, 1918. 11½ in. 64 pp. il. paper, 1/6 n. 050

Yorkshire Philosophical Society. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1916. *York, Coulthas & Volans, Printers. Little Stonegate*, 1917. 10 in. 212 pp. il. 060.4274.

The Report is followed by a description of the coins of Æthelred II. and Cnut in the collection of the Society, by Mr. Charles Wakefield, and by part 11 of the catalogue of British Plants in the Herbarium, by Mr. H. J. Wilkinson. An index to the generic names in parts 1-11 is included.

100 PHILOSOPHY.

***Bosanquet (Bernard).** SOME SUGGESTIONS IN ETHICS. *Macmillan*, 1918. 8 in. 256 pp. index, 6/ n. 170.4

These essays by an English Hegelian deal with 'Living for Others,' 'The Social Good,' 'Value and Goodness,' and kindred topics, several of them very seasonably. The one on 'Doubting the Reality of Evil,' with its claim that evil should be regarded as not real, but illusory, is the least convincing. But every essay is a piece of clear and penetrative thinking, expressed with lucidity and style.

Peake (Arthur Samuel). PRISONERS OF HOPE: the problem of the conscientious objector. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7 in. 127 pp. app. paper, 1/6 n. 172.4

Dr. Peake, writing on behalf of the conscientious objectors, endeavours to explain their mental attitude, and discusses the points in the indictment against them. Considerable prominence is given to the religious aspects of the question; and particulars are included of typical cases of objectors who are now undergoing imprisonment.

***Smith (Norman Kemp).** A COMMENTARY TO KANT'S 'CRITIQUE OF PURE REASON.' *Macmillan*, 1918. 9 in. 676 pp. introd. apps. index, 21/ n. 193.2

In the introduction the author discusses the method followed by Kant in composing the 'Critique of Pure Reason,' indicates some of the general features of his teaching, and considers his relation to Leibniz and Hume. The body of the present work is a searching commentary on the 'Critique,' which Prof. Kemp Smith describes as a classic that, notwithstanding its imperfections, obscurities, and inconsistencies, "marks a turning-point in the history of philosophy."

***Stopes (Mrs. Marie Carmichael).** MARRIED LOVE: a new contribution to the solution of sex difficulties; with a preface by Dr. Jessie Murray, and letters from Prof. E. H. Starling and Father Stanislaus St. John. *Fifield*, 1918. 8 in. 133 pp. charts, app., 5/ n. 173.1

Mrs. Stopes treats with frankness and insight of the ideals of perfect companionship and the obstacles thereto, of mutual adjustment, healthy married intercourse, and the other chief factors in the problem of conjugal happiness. Her book is one of the most sensible we have met with on the subject.

***Welton (J.).** GROUNDWORK OF LOGIC. *Clive, University Tutorial Press*, 1917. 7 in. 367 pp. index, 4/ 160.2

By the study of a book such as this, combined with systematic practice in working out the accompanying problems, students and others will be greatly assisted in their efforts to avoid "futile argumentation," and to attach the proper value to evidence.

200 RELIGION.

Box (George Herbert) and Landsman (J. I.), eds. THE APOCALYPSE OF ABRAHAM; with tr. from Slavonic text, and notes, 1918.—**Charles (Robert Henry), ed.** THE ASCENSION OF ISAIAH; introd. by G. H. Box, 1917 (*Trans. of Early Documents*, Series 1: *Palestinian Jewish Texts [Pre-Rabbinic]*). *S.P.C.K.*, 1918, 1917. 7½ in. 99, 62 pp. introds. notes, apps. bibliogs. index, 4/6 n. 228

'The Apocalypse of Abraham' has survived in Slavonic MSS. made from a Greek version which was doubtless current in Constantinople. The Hebrew or Aramaic original may be assigned to the end of the first or the beginning of the second century A.D. 'The Ascension of Isaiah,' extant in its entirety in an Ethiopic version, is apparently a composite work, originally tripartite, the elements of which were probably in existence in the first century. Each book has a mystical setting, and both treat of the seven heavens and other matters. Canon Box is responsible for the two introductions.

Denison (Henry Phipps). THE MAKING OF GODS. *Robert Scott*, 1918. 7½ in. 156 pp., 3/6 n. 230.4

Prebendary Denison treats of such subjects as faith, idolatry, panic, degradation, the knowledge of God, the trial of faith, and God and His creatures.

Greenwood (Sir George). THE PROBLEM OF THE WILL. *Watts*, 1918. 8½ in. 47 pp. paper, 9d. n. 234.9

The author discusses, from the necessitarian standpoint, the extremely difficult and "thorny" problem of free will and determinism.

Mingana (Alphonse), ed. SOME EARLY JUDAEO-CHRISTIAN DOCUMENTS IN THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY (*The Bulletin of John Rylands Library*, April-August, 1917). *Manchester, Univ. Press (Longmans)*, 1917. 10½ in. 62 pp., 2/ n. 296

The three Syriac documents edited and translated by Dr. Mingana are 'A New Life of Clement of Rome,' the original manuscript of which is preserved in the library of the monastery of Za'farān, the ordinary residence of the Monophysite Patriarch of Antioch; 'The Book of Shem, Son of Noah,' a curious treatise on agricultural horoscopy, ascribed to the eldest son of Noah; and a 'Fragment from the Philosopher Andronicus and Asaph, the Historian of the Jews,' a quotation from a Greek writer of doubtful identity.

Montgomery (James A.), ed. RELIGIONS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT: a series of lectures delivered by members of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. *Philadelphia, Lippincott*, 1918. 8½ in. 425 pp. bibliogs., 10/6 n. 204

The Egyptian, Babylonian and Assyrian, Hebrew, Vedic, Buddhist, Brahman and Hindu, Zoroastrian, and Mohammedan religions; the religions of the Greeks, Romans, and Teutons, as well as early and mediæval Christianity, are ably and lucidly treated in these lectures.

Orbis Catholicus: A YEAR-BOOK OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD; ed. by Mgr. Canon Glancey. 'The Universe,' 1918. 7½ in. 934 pp. index, 7/ n. 282

A fund of information relating to the Roman Catholic Church is amassed in this second issue of a useful work of reference. The details of the disabilities still suffered by Roman Catholics in several German States, and in certain other countries, are surprising in an age of general religious toleration.

Royce (G. Monroe). THE NOTE-BOOK OF AN AMERICAN PARSON IN ENGLAND. *Putnam*, 1918. 7½ in. 349 pp. il., 8/6 283

The Rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, New Windsor, New York, in these papers shrewdly discourses

of his six years' experience in England, as a clergyman holding a special licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury to officiate in the Established Church. Mr. Royce describes some flagrant abuses still existing in the Church of England, but seems sometimes over-anxious to make effective "copy."

Simmons (Kate). DIVINE PSYCHOLOGY. *Bell*, 1918. 7½ in. 244 pp., 3/6 n. 201

It is stated in the preface that "Divine Psychology seeks to show that perfection...should be regarded as the Reality, Cause, and Truth respecting all things." The author further holds that "the science of Truth is demonstrable"; and that "until religion not only teaches, but again demonstrates the divine Omnipresence by healing the sick and feeding the multitudes, its light will remain hidden, and its faith mere dogma."

Simpson (William John Sparrow), Roberts (George Bayfield), Crosse (Gordon), and Williams (Norman Powell). THE PLACE OF THE LAITY IN THE CHURCH (*Handbooks of Catholic Faith and Practice*). *Robert Scott*; *Milwaukee, Wis., Young Churchman Co.*, 1918. 7½ in. 206 pp. app., 3/- n. 283

These articles include papers on the position of the laity in the early Church, the relation between clergy and laity, the place of the laity in Church councils, the laity in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and Newman's essay on 'Consulting the Faithful in Matters of Doctrine.'

Thompson (Rt. Rev. James Denton). VISION AND VOCATION. *Robert Scott*, 1918. 7½ in. 181 pp., 3/6 n. 220.1

The Bishop of Sodor and Man treats of the need of prophets to-day; of vision, worship, and crisis; of the prophet's message, and kindred subjects.

Wiener (Leo). CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS A HISTORY OF ARABICO-GOTHIC CULTURE. See 479 PHILOLOGY. 204

300 SOCIOLOGY.

Collier (Miss D. J.). THE GIRL IN INDUSTRY; foreword and introd. by B. L. Hutchins. *Bell*, 1918. 7½ in. 56 pp. paper, 9d. n. 331.4

The author discusses the complex problem of the physiological effects of industrial work upon adolescent girls. It is stated that about 794,800 girls "at the ages 14 and under 18" are employed in this country. Of these, 16.8 per cent are engaged in the textile trades, 19.2 in the dress trades, 34.8 in domestic occupations, and the remaining 29.2 per cent are "dispersed over the clerical, artistic, and other professions, and in miscellaneous factory industries." Miss Collier makes several suggestions and recommendations of value, one of the most important being that the best criterion for judging the effects of industry on the health of adolescent girls will be based on observations regarding the incidence of fatigue in different industrial occupations.

De Bary (Richard). THE INTERNATIONAL KING: a war appeal for Federal union. *Longmans*, 1918. 81 pp. boards, 2/- n. 341.1

The author advocates the formation of "a union of free nations for union's sake only," which, he argues, would tend to preserve peace. He considers that a "union of free nations for one particular purpose, such as the preserval of the world's peace," would be likely to possess an element of instability.

***Haskins (Charles Homer).** NORMAN INSTITUTIONS (*Harvard Historical Studies*, vol. 24). *Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press (Milford)*, 1918. 9 in. 392 pp. plates, appendixes, bibliog., \$2 75 n. 342.442

The author has collected in this volume much unpublished matter, the result of prolonged research in French archives and libraries. The relation of the institutions of Normandy to the constitutional and legal development of England receives particular attention in Prof. Haskins's comprehensive study.

Hichens (W. L.). SOME PROBLEMS OF MODERN INDUSTRY: being the Watt Anniversary Lecture for 1918. *Nisbet [1918]*. 7 in. 61 pp. paper, 6d. n. 331

The points advocated are profit-sharing with the State, determination of the reward of Labour by the State, raising of the status of Labour, organization of each industry on its own lines, and a general improvement of production by means of scientific management.

***Jenks (Edward).** THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (as at the end of the year 1917). *Murray*, 1918. 7½ in. 411 pp. index, map, 6/- n. 350.2

The author, who is well known as a writer on political, constitutional, and legal history, supplies a clear, concise, and

comprehensive summary of the governmental institutions and usages of the Empire, including the established Churches and local government. Enough history is added to make the genesis and the present significance of every feature plain to the average man, and the arrangement facilitates reference on any given point.

Jennings (H. J.). THE COMING ECONOMIC CRISIS. *Hutchinson, 1918.* 7½ in. 136 pp., 3/6 n. 330.4

In this series of articles the author deals with a large range of topics, e.g., the National Debt and the security of the nation's creditors; imports and exports; free trade versus protective tariffs; the outlook for Capital and Labour; and the encouragement of scientific technology. Mr. Jennings declares classical education, "as a groundwork for a modern business man's training," to be "almost valueless."

***Lash (Z. A.).** DEFENCE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS: a suggestion for the Empire; with prefatory note by Sir Edmund Walker. *Toronto, Macmillan Co. of Canada*, 1917. 8½ in. 86 pp. appendix, 2/6 n. 321.03

This was written partly by way of criticism of Mr. Lionel Curtis's book on the problems considered by *The Round Table*, entitled 'The Problem of the Commonwealth.' It is a careful and detailed scheme, well thought out, for consolidating the Empire and enabling all the members of the Imperial Commonwealth to participate in the control of foreign affairs with as little change of existing institutions as may be.

Nippold (Otfried). THE AWAKENING OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE; tr. by Alex. Gray. *Allen & Unwin*, 1918. 8½ in. 60 pp. paper, 1/- n. 341.1

The Professor of International Law at Berne considers that the German mentality is at present unchanged and the revolution still remote, without which a lasting peace, except under pressure from without, is impossible.

The Public Schools Year-Book, 1918; ed. by H. F. W. Deane and W. A. Bulkeley Evans. *Deane & Sons*, 1918. 7½ in. 846 pp. index, 6/- n. 373.42

This indispensable work of reference is now in its twenty-ninth year, and we content ourselves with remarking that the contents reach the usual high standard of accuracy.

Richmond (Kenneth). EDUCATION FOR LIBERTY. *Collins [1918]*. 8 in. 258 pp., 6/- n. 371.3

This is a plea for the synthetic method in education, the aim of which is to make familiar to children the unity of knowledge, and to acquaint them with the great results to be expected from a real community of minds.

***Robertson (Rt. Hon. John Mackinnon).** THE ECONOMICS OF PROGRESS. *Fisher Unwin [1918]*. 9 in. 307 pp. index, 12/6 n. 330.1

Lectures delivered last autumn to the Political and Economic Circle of the National Liberal Club. They deal with the aim and use of economic science, and with the economics of education, labour, land, capital, commerce, and population, and are intended merely as a partial practical application of economic ideas to the problem of "Reconstruction."

Value of the Classics. *Princeton, N.J., Univ. Press (Milford) 1917.* 8½ in. 404 pp. indexes, 6/- n. 375.88

A record of the addresses at the Conference on Classical Studies in Liberal Education held at Princeton University on June 2, 1917, with an introduction and a collection of statements and statistics.

400 PHILOLOGY.

***Toledano (Colombo A. and Amadeo).** A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE. *Pitman [1917]*. 7 in. 331 pp. apps., 5/- n. 469

The author's object has been to produce a Grammar adapted to modern requirements, and including lists of words in common use as well as terms likely to be wanted by students intending to follow commercial pursuits. Portuguese pronunciation is carefully shown; and the verbs, of which clear synopses are given at the end, receive full treatment.

Trofimov (Michael V.) and Scott (James P.). HANDBOOK OF RUSSIAN: vol. 1, INTRODUCTION, PHONOLOGY, AND ELEMENTARY MORPHOLOGY. *Constable*, 1918. 7½ in. 58 pp., 3/6 n. 491.7

The authors endeavour to deal comprehensively with Russian phonetics, and they make use of signs which will, it is hoped, be acceptable to general students as well as to trained phonologists. Part 3 deals with the structure of Russian.

Wiener (Leo). CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS A HISTORY OF ARABICO-GOTHIC CULTURE: vol. I. *New York, Neale Publishing Co.*, 1917. 9 in. 337 pp. bibliog. word- and subject-index, \$3.50 n. 479

Prof. Wiener, after a temperate foreword addressed to the critics who attacked him for asserting the lateness of the Gothic Bible and for other revolutionary views set forth in his 'Commentary to the Germanic Laws and Mediæval Documents,' girds himself up to the task of demonstrating the influence of Arabico-Gothic culture on the history of Europe. His book consists of an elaborate introduction, and studies of the following subjects: Virgilius Maro, the Grammarian; Hisperic Literature; Rubrica; Lorica; Hisperica Fama; Antiphonary of Bangor; the Gothic Forgeries; Vita S. Columbani; Dorf, Bach, &c.; the Eucharist; the Ghost Mask; and Arras Cloth.

500 NATURAL SCIENCE.

***Sedgwick (W. T.) and Tyler (H. W.).** A SHORT HISTORY OF SCIENCE. *New York, Macmillan*, 1917. 9 in. 489 pp. il. bibliog. appendixes, 10/6 509

This work, by the Professors of Biology and Mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, treats concisely of early civilizations; the beginnings of science; science in Greece, Alexandria, and the Roman world; the progress of science to A.D. 1450; the beginnings of modern mathematical science; and advances in science in the nineteenth century.

***Westell (W. Percival).** MY LIFE AS A NATURALIST. *Palmer & Hayward* [1918]. 9 in. 286 pp. il. por. app. index, 7/6 n. 570.4

The author, who is Hon. Secretary and Curator of the Letchworth and District Naturalists' Society, gives his readers in an agreeable form an unusual amount of information about birds, insects, trees, and flowers. The first chapter, entitled 'How I became a Naturalist,' is mainly autobiographical. The numerous illustrations by Mr. Bryant add to the attractiveness of the volume.

600 USEFUL ARTS.

Butcher (Gerald W.). ALLOTMENTS FOR ALL: the story of a great movement. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7 in. 96 pp. il. por. apps. paper, 2/ n. 635

Much information is here supplied concerning allotment gardens—how to get them, how to retain them, and how best to make use of their produce.

Drummond (W. B.). A MEDICAL DICTIONARY. *Dent*; *New York, Dutton* [1918]. 8½ in. 635 pp. il., 10/6 n. 610.3

It not infrequently happens that social workers, welfare superintendents, factory inspectors, and others require information on medical and surgical matters in the absence of professional assistance. In such cases the usefulness of a book of this kind is evident; and the volume before us, the work of a physician and surgeon of experience, is clearly written, adequately illustrated, and detailed without being diffuse.

Guest (Hon. Mrs. Lionel). SOUP, OYSTERS, AND SURPRISES. *Lane*, 1918. 7 in. 64 pp. paper, 1/ n. 641.5

Soups from cereals, pulses, fruit, clams, squirrels, eels, &c.; tempting dishes containing terrapin, oysters, and mussels; and several recipes for the cooking of frogs' legs, will be found in this handbook. Eels, by the by, are fish—not "reptiles," as stated on p. 58.

New Towns after the War: an argument for Garden Cities; by New Townsmen. *Dent*, 1918. 7½ in. 84 pp. paper, 1/ n. 614.78

"Only one intelligent housing policy now exists for Great Britain; and that is the creation of new small towns on the garden-city formula." "The new dwellings required within five years would be enough to build a hundred garden cities." These are two of the main propositions advanced by the authors, who advocate the creation, after the War, of a hundred towns of the type described. It is suggested that to follow this course will give a far better return to the State, "in health, happiness, public spirit, and efficiency," than any other method of supplying the new dwellings needed.

Robinson (W. E.). BABY WELFARE: a guide to its acquisition and maintenance. *Fisher Unwin* [1918]. 8½ in. 220 pp. apps. index, 7/6 n. 649.1

Dr. Robinson treats of the anatomy and physiology of the infant; its feeding, care, and management in health and disease; and the methods necessary for abnormal infants. Much useful information is given regarding infant diet.

700 FINE ARTS.

Beckett (Edwin). ROSES, AND HOW TO GROW THEM. *Pearson*, 1918. 7½ in. 128 pp. por. index, 2/6 n. 716.2

***Coppier (André Charles).** LES EAUX-FORTES DE REMBRANDT: l'ensemble de l'œuvre gravé, la technique des 'Cent Florins,' les cuivres gravés. *Paris, Berger-Levrault*, 1917. 13 in. 138 pp. plates, il. paper. 767

This monograph on Rembrandt's etchings is lavishly illustrated with splendid reproductions, large and small, of typical examples, in many instances showing various states. The main purpose is to explain the objects sought by the artist, and the methods by which he expressed them in engraving—the art which was most adequate to his aesthetic ideas. On this side the work provides full materials for a thorough study of the subject. Incidentally, the author submits minute evidence for questioning the authenticity of certain works ascribed to the artist in all the catalogues.

Lavery (Sir John). BRITISH ARTISTS AT THE FRONT: 2, SIR JOHN LAVERY; introds. by Robert Ross and C. E. Montague. 'Country Life' and *Newnes*, 1918. 12½ by 9½ in. 15 plates, paper, 5/ n. 741

If the somewhat gloomy purples and blues in many of these pictures threaten to become fatiguing, there is compensation in the greater variety of colouring in Nos. 7 and 12 ('Newcastle' and 'Shell-Making, Scotland'); also in Nos. 3, 6, 13, and 15 ('Kite Balloons,' 'The Forth Bridge,' 'An Aerodrome,' and 'Patrol Boats'), in which it is a relief to rest the eye on some patches of green. No. 10 ('Airships') is a striking interior view.

800 LITERATURE.

Bell (Clive). POT-BOILERS. *Chatto & Windus*, 1918. 8 in. 268 pp. index, 6/ n. 824.9

The foreword impeaches Mr. Arnold Bennett for uncritical appreciation of Mr. Wells, and asserts the author's superior insight. The provocative essays that follow are thoughtful studies of Ibsen, Miss Coleridge, Peacock, Boswell, Carlyle, Morris, picture-shows, contemporary art in England, and allied subjects, reprinted, with some restoration of editorial deletions, from *The Athenæum*, *The Nation*, and other periodicals.

Cicero (Marcus Tullius). PRO MILONE; ed. by C. E. Laurence (*One Term Latin Classics*). *Bell*, 1918. 6 in. 54 pp. biog. introd. notes, 1/6 n. 875.2

The idea underlying this series of abbreviated classics, of which this is one of the first two, is that from an abridged edition, which can be read through in a short time, such as a single term, a young student will get a better grasp of an author than is attainable by laborious work at parts of a complete edition, spread over a longer, but interrupted period.

Goethe (Johann Wolfgang von). TORQUATO TASSO: ein Schauspiel; ed. by John G. Robertson (*Modern Language Texts*). *Manchester, Univ. Press (Longmans)*, 1918. 7½ in. 262 pp. introd. app., indexes, 5/ n. 832.62

Prof. Robertson's luminous analytical introduction enhances the value of this edition. There are also useful notes and a detailed bibliographical appendix.

Lazarillo de Tormes; adapted and ed., with notes and exercises, by Ch. Cerdá Richardson (*Modern Language Series*). *Dent*, 1917. 6½ in. 78 pp., 1/6 n. 863.3

Mr. Richardson has prepared these extracts, the text of which he has modified and simplified, supplemented by notes, and accompanied by numerous exercises.

Livy's Veil and the Etruscan Confederacy; ed. by S. E. Winbolt (*One Term Latin Classics*). *Bell*, 1918. 6 in. 72 pp. introd. text, notes, 1/6 n. 878.4

The editor has selected several episodes from Livy, so that the pupil may comparatively quickly get a view of the historian's work as a whole.

Lucey (R. M.). FROM HOUR TO HOUR: essays for odd moments. *Kegan Paul*, 1918. 7½ in. 228 pp., 3/6 n. 824.9

A miscellany of pre-war essays, dealing with such topics as work, authorship, friendship, town and country, and the glamour of history. The papers are pregnant with thought, and pleasant to read.

Maeterlinck (Maurice). THE MIRACLE OF SAINT ANTHONY; tr. by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. *Methuen* [1918]. 7 in. 78 pp., 3/6 n. 824.9

The central incident is St. Anthony of Padua's unexpected arrival at a house for the purpose of raising from the dead a rich Flemish lady, whose relations, pecuniarily interested in

her decease, are enjoying a Gargantuan feast prior to the interment. The play is somewhat marred by the anticlimax, but as a whole is a delightful piece of satire.

Matthæi (Louise E.). STUDIES IN GREEK TRAGEDY. Cambridge, Univ. Press, 1918. 9 in. 232 pp. index, 9/ n. 882

These studies of the 'Prometheus Bound,' of the 'Ion,' 'Hippolytus,' and 'Hecuba' of Euripides, and of 'Accident,' are founded on lectures given to six students of Newnham College. They are critical analyses of the plays as typical examples of a tragic conflict, and the chapter on the place of accident in life hinges on the other four. This final chapter shows considerable knowledge of modern drama and fiction, and a power of illuminating comparison.

Mind and Manners : a diary of occasion. Simpkin & Marshall, 1918. 7½ in. 128 pp., 2/6 n. 824.9

These readable, sparkling, and sagacious comments on the mannerisms and foibles of both men and women at the present day were originally contributed to *The New Age*.

Rawson (Graham S.). THE STROKE OF MARBOT; and two other plays of Napoleonic times. Fisher Unwin [1917]. 8 in. 199 pp. preface, 4/6 n. 822.9

These plays, 'The Stroke of Marbot,' 'The Dangers of Peace,' and 'The Pastor of Jena,' represent three incidents in Marbot's career. Two of the episodes are in the main historically accurate ; the third rests on tradition.

***Smith (Logan Pearsall). TRIVIA.** Constable, 1918. 7 in. 168 pp., 4/6 n. 824.9

These pieces vary from a few lines to several pages in length, and, in subject, from suggestive experiences, sights, persons, and remarks, of everyday life, to stories with a touch of the aphorism and regular little philosophic essays. The style is equally versatile, fanciful, even freakish, often truly poetic, sometimes colloquial, always clear-cut and expressive of serious thought. Some of the pieces were privately printed (1902), others have appeared in the reviews.

POETRY.

Cammaerts (Émile). MESSINES ; and other poems ; English translations by Tita Brand-Cammaerts. Lane, 1918. 7½ in. 119 pp., 3/6 n. 841.9

As in previous volumes, these translations of poems written between Easter, 1916, and August, 1917, aim at giving a somewhat rhythmic rendering of the French, without any attempt at regularity.

Cartwright (William). LIFE AND POEMS ; ed by R. Cullis Goffin. Cambridge, Univ. Press, 1918. 8 in. 250 pp. bibliog. notes, 6/6 n. 821.49

Cartwright had some fame as author of 'The Royal Slave' (1636), for which Henry Lawes wrote the music. There appears to have been no edition of his poems since that of 1651 giving the airs by Lawes. Mr. Goffin has done a useful piece of work, and has included the songs from Cartwright's plays. Both introduction and notes are adequate.

Choiseul (Clésée. Horace de), ed. DANTE : LE PARADIS ; d'après les commentaires. Paris, Hachette, 1915 [sic]. 8½ in. 602 pp. il. bibliog. 851.15

This work, which was crowned by the Académie Française, is a lucid and thoughtful study of the third part of the 'Commedia' in its mystical and religious aspects. Numerous references are supplied.

Davies (Wallace). LYRICS AND PARABLES. E. MacDonald [1917]. 7½ in. 84 pp. bds., 3/6 n. 821.9

The "parables" (one of which, 'The Dead Christ,' is of considerable length) constitute the bulk of this volume by a private in the 4th Monmouth Regiment. Religious in tone, and imaginative, they are carefully finished, and, though in a form of prose, abound in poetic feeling. Several of the lyrics are noteworthy, and sincerity is a feature of the book.

***Gray (Thomas) and Collins (William).**

The Poetical Works of Gray and Collins ; ed. by Austin Lane Poole and Christopher Stone (*Oxford Edition*). Milford, 1917. 7½ in. 338 pp. chron. table, apps. indexes, pors. facsimiles, &c., 2/6 n. 821.57-61

Gray's poems are reprinted from the editions of 1768 and 1769, and from Gray's manuscript copies or other authentic sources, with manuscript variations on the original version of the 'Elegy.' Mr. Christopher Stone's edition forms the basis of the text for Collins. All the material required for a careful study of the text of each poet is provided.

Greenway (J. D.). MOODS. E. MacDonald [1917]. 7 in. 53 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 821.9

The open wings of the angel of death seem spread over these verses, in which the author, a young officer in the Rifle Brigade, writes with gravity and feeling of what he has known and seen in the fields of war.

Gregory (Padric). IRELAND : a song of hope ; and other poems. Dublin, Talbot Press (*Fisher Unwin*), 1917. 7½ in. 128 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

Of the "Poems and Ballads relating to Ireland," perhaps the most striking are the title-piece and 'The Capture of the Cannon.' Among the other contents four "Old-World Ballads" are noteworthy.

Horatius Flaccus (Quintus). ODES OF HORACE, Book II. ; tr. into English verse by Gerard Fenwick. Humphreys, 1918. 8 in. 82 pp. notes, 3/ n. 874.5

Mr. Fenwick follows up his translation of the first book with a translation, or paraphrase, of the second, printing the Latin and English on facing pages. His rendering is smooth, interesting, and fairly close, in view of the exacting conditions of English verse.

***Hudson (William Henry).** JOHNSON AND GOLDSMITH AND THEIR POETRY (*Poetry and Life Series*). Harrap, 1918. 7 in. 176 pp. por., 1/6 n. 821.6

This introduction to the poetry of Johnson and Goldsmith carries out in a workmanlike manner the purpose of the series, to bring home to the reader the human and vital interest of poetry "by the biographical method of interpretation." The name of the general editor, Prof. Hudson, appears on the title-page as the author, but the wrapper ascribes responsibility for the volume to Mr. Thomas Seccombe.

Hueffer (Ford Madox). ON HEAVEN ; and poems written on active service. Lane, 1918. 7½ in. 128 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

Most of these pieces are in *vers libre*, rhymed or unrhymed, a medium in which the author is quite at home.

Kipling (Rudyard). TWENTY POEMS FROM RUDYARD KIPLING. Methuen [1918]. 7 in. 38 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

'For all we have and are,' 'Gunga Din,' and 'Our Lady of the Snows' are included in this brief selection, with some poems of quite recent date.

***Stephens (James).** REINCARNATIONS. Macmillan, 1918. 8 in. 74 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

Mr. Stephens has taken poems of Keating, Raftery, O'Bruadair, O'Rahilly, and other Irish singers, absorbed them into himself, and reincarnated them in fluent or racy forms stamped with his own personality. Love-songs and the like are outnumbered by thoroughly Irish complaints—of the world's unkindness and neglect of poets—and there are some excellent maledictions, e.g., 'Righteous Anger.'

***Tagore (Sir Rabindranath).** LOVER'S GIFT, AND CROSSING. Macmillan, 1918. 8 in. 117 pp., 5/ n. 891.44

'Lover's Gift' consists of prose-poems of love—some from the Bengali of Satyendranath Datta; and 'Crossing' of pieces in a sort of *vers libre*, expressing the call of the infinite to the traveller through life. Both series are in the poet's most imaginative vein ; they often touch extreme heights of passion and sublimity, and the diction has a beauty and a music that few have attained in this particular medium.

822.33 SHAKESPEARE.

Shakespeare's Life of Henry the Fifth ; edited by J. Le Gay Brereton (*The Australasian Shakespeare*). Melbourne and Sydney, Lothian Book Publishing Co., 1918. 7 in. 239 pp. introd. notes, appendixes, glossary, il. boards, 3/6 822.33

This serviceable volume is provided with numerous notes and an informative introduction.

***Stopes (Mrs. Charlotte Carmichael).** SHAKESPEARE'S ENVIRONMENT ; 2nd issue, with additions and front. Bell, 1918. 9 in. 381 pp. apps. index, 8/6 n. 822.33

This appeared first in 1914. The additions comprise a speech in memory of Shakespeare and a set of verses, 'The Making of Shakespeare.'

FICTION.

Askew (Alice and Claude). THE WORK OF HER HANDS. Chapman & Hall, 1918. 7½ in. 252 pp., 6/ n.

A middle-aged man of strict religious views marries a young girl who has had a hard and laborious upbringing. That incompatibilities develop is not surprising, but the murder which closes the book is merely horrible.

Blackwood (Algernon). THE PROMISE OF AIR. *Macmillan*, 1918. 8 in. 275 pp., 6/- n.

In this poetical romance Mr. Blackwood has bravely tried to express, through a publisher's traveller and his birdlike daughter, his idea of what life might become were man to live as the birds live, trusting to instinct, intuition, or impulse—in short, living by "the subconscious powers the subconscious life"—and thus to have spiritual consciousness.

Bullivant (Cecil Henry). WHOSE WIFE? *Jenkins* [1918]. 7 in. 254 pp., 1/6 n.

A girl, believing herself to be a widow, marries a second time, and after the ceremony encounters her first husband. What exciting complications arise out of this readers will have pleasure in discovering for themselves.

Campbell (Gabrielle Margaret Vere), pseud. Marjorie Bowen. KINGS-AT-ARMS. *Methuen* [1918]. 7½ in. 319 pp., 6/- n.

The fighting kings are Charles XII. of Sweden, Peter the Great, Augustus the Strong and Stanislaus Leszczynski (the rival claimants for the throne of Poland), and Frederick IV. of Denmark. The period covered is from 1700 to the death of Charles in 1718.

Chekhov (Anton). NINE HUMOROUS TALES; tr. by Isaac Goldberg and Henry T. Schnittkind. *Boston, Mass., Stratford Co.*, 1918. 8 in. 60 pp., 25c. 891.7

The preliminary 'Impression' draws a comparison between O. Henry and Maupassant. These entertaining trifles—not all unknown in English—certainly have something like O. Henry's "punch"; but the comparison with the French naturalist could be better substantiated from the other collections of Chekhov's stories next noticed.

***Chekhov (Anton).** THE WIFE, and other stories; THE WITCH, and other stories; tr. by Constance Garnett. *Chatto & Windus*, 1918. 6½ in. 318, 328 pp., 2/6 n. each. 891.7

These volumes contain nine and fifteen stories respectively, and do not show any falling-off in power. The tales are marked by acute analysis and introspection. While there is a general atmosphere of gloom and sometimes of misery, the artistic value of the work cannot be denied. 'The Wife' and 'A Dreary Story' show, by self-revelation, the mental conditions of two successful men of intellectual attainments who have passed their best. 'The Witch' is a brief study of a woman accused by her jealous husband of making snowstorms to drive travellers to their house for shelter. 'Peasant Wives' describes the emotional inception and barbarously callous end of a liaison in low life. 'In the Ravine' and 'Peasants' also are studies of sordid life.

Chenevière (Jacques). L'ILE DÉSERTE. *Paris, Société Lit-*
éraire de France, 1917. 6½ in. 385 pp. il., 4 fr. 843.9

The hero and heroine are forced to descend by parachute from an aircraft which has been caught in a hurricane. They land on an uninhabited island, and how they adapt themselves to circumstances, and finally get back to the civilization of Paris, is related with delicate humour in this notable work of imagination.

Clarke (Isabel C.). CHILDREN OF EVE. *Hutchinson*, 1918. 7½ in. 360 pp., 6/- n.

The scene of this story is laid partly in Florence and partly in England. The heroine is granddaughter to an Italian prince—a recluse and somewhat of a despot. The book is marked by good regional colouring and strong human interest.

Dell (Ethel M.). GREATHEART. *Fisher Unwin* [1918]. 7½ in. 426 pp., 6/- n.

In this pleasant story the characters of the two brothers, and of the heroine and others, are well contrasted; and the sentimental interest, though a marked feature of the book, is artistically restrained.

Durant (M.). RAINBOW RANCH: a Canadian romance. *Mills & Boon* [1918]. 7½ in. 309 pp., 6/- n.

Describes life on a ranch "but a day's journey from the immensities of the Rockies." The pictures of the settlement are pleasing, but sadness and tragedy are not lacking.

Fitzroy (A. T.). DESPISED AND REJECTED. *Daniel* [1918]. 7½ in. 350 pp., 5/- n.

The author's portrayal of conscientious objectors is entirely unworthy of many of them, for they would scorn to descend to the petty lying, secrecy, and subterfuges indulged in by some of the characters in this book.

Fraser (Sir John Foster). THE RED PASSPORT: being some experiences in the life of the Hon. Hubert Gresham, King's messenger, carrier of despatches for his Britannic Majesty's Government. *Chapman & Hall*, 1918. 7½ in. 248 pp., 6/- n.

Mr. Gresham's experiences provide the author with opportunities for carrying the reader to many centres of interest and intrigue at the present time—Petrograd, Cairo, Salonika, and Teheran among them. Sir Foster Fraser, who has travelled much, is well qualified for his task.

Garstin (Crosbie). THE MUD LARKS. *Methuen* [1918]. 7 in. 95 pp., 3/6 n.

Amusing war-sketches, all of which except one are reprinted from *Punch*.

Grace (Armine). THE HOUSE OF SILENT FOOTSTEPS. *Stanley Paul* [1917]. 7½ in. 311 pp., 6/- n.

A story with a large infusion of improbability. Robberies, stealthy footsteps, creaking stairs, and missing jewels form part of the author's stock-in-trade.

Haggard (Sir Henry Rider). LOVE ETERNAL. *Cassell* [1918]. 7½ in. 344 pp., 6/- n.

A mingling of romance with the author's views on spiritualism, patriotism, &c. The tone is healthy, but the style cannot be commended.

Hume (Fergus). HEART OF ICE. *Hurst & Blackett* [1918]. 7½ in. 384 pp., 6/- n.

This attractively written story differs widely from most novels which have dancers for their heroines, for though "Heart of Ice" is a dancer, she uses her attractions to influence her admirers for their good.

Knowles (Miss N. W.), pseud. May Wynne. THE KING OF A DAY. *Jarrold* [1918]. 7½ in. 294 pp., 6/- n.

This is a dramatic and exciting story of adventure and love at cross-purposes, ranging from the Court of Louis XV. to Poland at the time when Stanislaus Leszczynski was re-elected king in 1733, the chief actors being two French noblemen and their lady-loves and a sinister Pole.

***Lawrence (C. E.).** MRS. BENTE. *Collins* [1918]. 8½ in. 317 pp., 6/- n.

This, like Mr. Bennett's 'Pretty Lady,' is a character-study of a prostitute; but the subject is treated with more reticence. Poppy succeeds in marrying an ascetic and fervid curate, who has vowed to save her. The consequences are disastrous, though the ordeal makes a man of him.

Le Gallienne (Richard). PIECES OF EIGHT: being the authentic narrative of a treasure discovered in the Bahama Islands in the year 1903; now first given to the public. *Collins*, 1918. 7½ in. 327 pp., 6/- n.

The sub-title tells the reader sufficiently what to expect, but the book is less bloodthirsty and more poetical than most of its kind.

Macnamara (Brinsley). THE VALLEY OF THE SQUINTING WINDOWS. *Dublin, Maunsell*, 1918. 7½ in. 212 pp., 5/- n.

A story of a young Irishman whose training for the priesthood comes to an abrupt end. An appalling tragedy terminates the book.

Mandelstamm (Valentin). THE COSSACK. *Jarrold* [1918]. 843.9 7½ in. 304 pp., 5/- n.

This story, translated by Marie Soman from the French, relates to the war on the Russian frontier. It is tragic and dramatic, if somewhat depressing.

Margerison (John S.). THE HUNGRY HUNDRED (Royal Naval Reserve). *Pearson*, 1918. 7½ in. 189 pp., 3/6.

The author's stories of naval life are usually vivid and bracing. This book is no exception.

Marlowe (Mary). THE WOMEN WHO WAIT. *Simpkin & Marshall*, 1918. 7½ in. 274 pp., 6/- n.

This story of the war-time has for its central theme the question whether the bearing of children is part of a wife's duty to her husband. The author holds the reader's attention.

Mayman (Frank). THE ACTIVITIES OF MRS. MINKS. *Murray & Evenden* [1918]. 7 in. 96 pp. front., 1/-

Seven sketches of Cockney "slum" life, more or less humorous.

Meynell (Viola). SECOND MARRIAGE. *Secker* [1918]. 8 in. 320 pp.

Miss Meynell's method is to describe, whether it be character and daily life or the surroundings of the human drama, and she proves herself a sensitive observer; but this story of a family living in a farmhouse in the Fen country and of their love-affairs and marriages is overweighted with detail.

Mordaunt (Elinor). THE PENDULUM. *Cassell* [1918]. 7½ in. 356 pp., 6/- n.

This novel is good as a whole, and in places powerful. It shows particularly how character may develop in one direction while it becomes warped in another. The author possesses insight into industrial conditions, and the dramatis personæ are true to the life of to-day.

Niven (Frederick). PENNY SCOT'S TREASURE. *Collins* [1918]. 8 in. 306 pp., 6/- n.

Another treasure story; but whereas Mr. Le Gallienne's relates to pirates and the sea, Mr. Niven treats of miners and prospecting in the Canadian Dominion. His descriptions of the country are excellently done, and the story is interesting.

Norris (William Edward). THE NARROW STRAIT. *Hutchinson*, 1918. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/- n.

Mr. Norris is the same neat workman as ever, and honours the same fine ideals of conduct and character. The average novel-reader will, however, be disappointed to find that the nominal hero, a worthy young Englishman, is posthumously jilted by his French lady-love for a more heroic French soldier.

Rohmer (Sax). BROOD OF THE WITCH-QUEEN. *Pearson*, 1918. 7½ in. 212 pp., 1/6 n.

This eerie tale relates to the unholy doings of a twentieth-century magician, and is worth reading.

Sousa (L. de). HUNS IN PALESTINE. *Melrose* [1918]. 7½ in. 318 pp., 5/- n.

The author has written a readable story round Sennacherib's invasion of Palestine in the time of Hezekiah. He treats the Assyrians as predecessors of the Kaiser and the Germans, and apostles of "frightfulness."

Stanley (Dorothy, Lady). MISS PIM'S CAMOUFLAGE. *Hutchinson*, 1918. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/- n.

The heroine possesses the faculty of invisibility, and her adventures are narrated with brightness and vigour. The book, in which the Kaiser and von Hindenburg figure, is an exciting and entralling, if impossible romance of the War.

Stevenson (Burton Egbert). A KING IN BABYLON. *Hutchinson*, 1918. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/- n.

In this tale a strong love-interest, some weird psychic elements, and the adventures of a party of cinema-producers in the Egyptian desert are ingeniously intermingled.

Thompson (Tomy). LETTERS TO LADY SHESHEEN. *Murray & Eveden*, 1917. 7½ in. 303 pp., 5/- n.

These "Letters" are stated in the preface to have been written for the most part "amid the actual din of battle, or near the scenes of the Western Front," during the first fourteen months of war. The evolution of a lad from the slums into a soldier-hero and an officer, and his ultimate fortune, are well depicted.

Turner (B. E. R.). BETTY LANCELOT. *Melrose*, 1918. 7½ in. 312 pp., 5/- n.

Betty is young and beautiful, but selfish and domineering. She jilts her lover in order to marry a popular preacher, but soon tires of her choice. Her half-sister is a far more attractive personality. The author has a peculiar fancy for half-finished sentences, leaving the reader to supply what is in the speaker's mind.

Vaizey (Mrs. George de Horne). THE RIGHT ARM; and other stories. *Mills & Boon* [1918]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 5/- n.

Twenty short stories, mostly of a pleasant character, but the title-story, which opens the book, is of a very different nature.

Watson and Rees. THE MYSTERY OF THE DOWNS. *Lane*, 1918. 7½ in. 306 pp., 6/- n.

Like highwaymen of old, the private detectives of romance are occasionally fascinating personages. 'The Mystery of the Downs' belongs to the class of detective fiction, and is charged with exciting and puzzling incidents.

Watson (Frederick). THE HUMPHRIES TOUCH. *Collins* [1918]. 7½ in. 309 pp., 6/- n.

An amusing story relating how an American boy tries to win over an old-established school from its classical traditions to his grandiose ideas of finance. The money-grabbing fathers are scathingly depicted, but the school is saved by sentiment.

Wodehouse (Pelham Grenville). PICCADILLY JIM. *Jenkins* [1918]. 7½ in. 316 pp., 6/- n.

The daring complexity of this farcical story may be judged by the fact that the scapegrace (but of course thoroughly sound-hearted) muscular hero poses as himself, and actually

makes the heroine think he is some one else, because she nurses an ancient grudge. Napoleonic but henpecked millionaires, their tuft-hunting wives, American detectives (of the intermediate sex), and crooks of an engaging type, all play their parts at the high tension of a cinematograph film.

Wrench (Mrs. Stanley). THE DEVIL'S STAIRS. *Duckworth*, 1918. 7½ in. 357 pp., 6/- n.

The love-story of two who yield to passion in spite of the severing ties of a prior marriage is used to enforce the Midland proverb, "Everybody slips who treads upon the devil's stairs."

910 GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

Banfield (E. J.). TROPIC DAYS. *Fisher Unwin* [1918]. 9 in. 313 pp. il., 16/- n. 919.43

Sketches of aboriginal life in antipodean regions, with particulars relating to the flora and fauna of tropical Queensland, fishing, diving for pearls, and the like. The author's style is attractive.

***Bourne (George).** LUCY BETTESWORTH. *Duckworth* [1918]. 7½ in. 280 pp., 3/6 n. 914.221

These delineations of the Surrey labourer and the conditions that rule his life, by the author of the admirable 'Bettesworth Book,' appeared originally in 1913, and are reprinted in a worthy form.

The GUIDE TO SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA: for tourists, sportsmen, invalids, and settlers; ed. annually by A. Samler Brown and G. Gordon Brown, for the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. London, *Sampson Low*; Cape Town, *Juta & Co.*, 1918. 7½ in. 827 pp. maps, index, 1/- n. 916.8

The twenty-fourth edition of this well-known guide, filled with information, and provided with capital maps and plans.

Howard (Ethel). JAPANESE MEMORIES. *Hutchinson*, 1918. 9 in. 296 pp. il., 12/6 n. 915.2

Interesting and curious observations of Japanese customs and home and social life by a lady who was governess to the young prince Shimadzu and his brothers. The period is 1901-8, thus including the Russo-Japanese War. The book is very entertaining, and has many good illustrations.

Marie, Reine de Roumanie. MON PAYS; tr. de Jean Lahovary (*Collection Bellum*). Paris, *Crès & Cie.*, '1917. 6 in. 143 pp. por. paper, 1 fr. 75. 914.98

A translation of the Queen of Roumania's book, the English edition of which was noticed in *The Athenæum* for January, 1917.

***Williams (Alfred).** VILLAGES OF THE WHITE HORSE. *Duckworth* [1918]. 7½ in. 305 pp. map, 3/6 n. 914.231

This sketch of village life in Wiltshire, first published in 1913, is reprinted as a companion volume to 'Lucy Bettesworth,' to which it forms an admirable pendant.

920 BIOGRAPHY.

Ball (Albert). BRISCOE (WALTER A.) and STANNARD (H. Russell). CAPTAIN BALL, V.C.: the career of Flight-Commander Ball. Jenkins, 1918. 7½ in. 340 pp. il. pors., 6/- n. 920

A lovable and extraordinarily valiant boy, Capt. Albert Ball will long be remembered by his fellow-countrymen with admiration, affection, and pride. We say "boy" advisedly, for to the end he retained a boy's openness and engaging naïveté. In fact, he had not come of age when death claimed him during an aerial fight against great odds on the Flanders front. His brief, but full career irresistibly recalls that of his friendly rival Capt. Guynemer, M. Henry Bordeaux's record of which is noticed on the next page.

***Blundell (Mrs. Francis), née Sweetman, pseud. M. E. Francis.** THE THINGS OF A CHILD. *Collins* [1918]. 8 in. 335 pp., 6/- n. 920

Mrs. Blundell sets down her reminiscences of her childhood and that of her sister (Mrs. Egerton Castle) in their Irish home. The contrast with Valery Larbaud's 'Enfantes,' which we review elsewhere, is complete and illuminating.

***Clarke (Rt. Hon. Sir Edward).** THE STORY OF MY LIFE. Murray, 1918. 9 in. 451 pp. por. index, 15/- n. 920

Welcome as a record of the career of a man of high forensic distinction and unusual independence of character, Sir Edward Clarke's autobiography will be eagerly read by a large number of persons of every shade of political opinion. The narratives of his early life, of some of his triumphs in the law courts, and of his Parliamentary activities are of special interest.

Guynemer (Georges Marie Ludovic Jules).

Bordeaux (Henry). VIE HÉROÏQUE DE GUYNEMER : le chevalier de l'air. Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1918. 7½ in. 320 pp. por. paper, 4 fr. 50. 920

On the wall of the Panthéon is inscribed the name of Capt. Guynemer, one of the greatest of French airmen, who was killed on Sept. 11, 1917, when he was barely 23 years old, during an aerial contest with the enemy at Poelcapelle. The record of his too short life is sympathetically and eloquently set forth in this fine tribute by Commandant Henry Bordeaux, which is not unworthy of one whose bright example "exaltera l'esprit de sacrifice et provoquera les plus nobles émulations."

Jephson (Harriet Julia, Lady). NOTES OF A NOMAD. Hutchinson, 1918. 8½ in. 376 pp. il. pors. index, 12/6 n. 920

Lady Jephson appears to have been acquainted with almost "everybody" who was "anybody" in English Court and other circles. She writes entertainingly, and with knowledge, concerning various important functions attended by herself and her late husband. Visits to Germany, France, Italy, and other countries, are well described, and not the least interesting portion of the book relates to the Dominion of Canada, of which Lady Jephson is a native.

Parr (Olive Katherine), pseud. Beatrice Chase. THE SOUL OF TWO KNIGHTS. Longmans, 1918. 7 in. 78 pp. front. paper, 1/ n. 920

A history of two "brothers in khaki," the intensity of whose mutual affection is indicated by the remark made by one of them (who was killed at the front), that they were "one great white soul in two bodies."

***Strachey (Lytton).** EMINENT VICTORIANS : CARDINAL MANNING ; FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE ; DR. ARNOLD ; GENERAL GORDON. Chatto & Windus, 1918. 9 in. 322 pp. pors. bibliogs., 10/6 n. 920

Infused with touches of almost Gibbonesque irony, these biographical studies of four distinguished and famous personages present them in aspects which are more or less unfamiliar. The two most notable sections relate to Manning and Florence Nightingale. In the former the characters of Manning and Newman are cleverly contrasted.

Terhune (Albert Payson). WONDER WOMEN IN HISTORY. Cassell, 1918. 9½ in. 322 pp. pors., 10/6 920

Popularly written biographies of some "superwomen," including Josephine Beauharnais, Ninon de l'Enclos, Peg Woffington, Nell Gwyn, Lady Blessington, and "Perdita" Robinson. We miss, however, the names of many whose claim to be regarded as "superwomen" rests on a surer basis than does that of some of the subjects of these sketches.

Titles : being a guide to the right use of British titles and honours ; by Armiger. Black, 1918. 7½ in. 60 pp., 1/6 n. 929.7

A well-planned handbook which should help writers to steer clear of some solecisms which nowadays are often met with in works of fiction and newspapers.

930-990 HISTORY.

Barclay (Sir Thomas). LE PRÉSIDENT WILSON ET L'ÉVOLUTION DE LA POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE DES ÉTATS-UNIS. Paris, Colin, 1918. 7½ in. 298 pp. apps. paper, 4 fr. 50. 973.913

Personally acquainted with Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the author writes with information upon some of the basic problems of America's foreign policy ; and as an Englishman he is able to treat of such matters in a spirit of detachment from American parties. He sketches the principles which govern the external politics of the United States, explains the rôle of the President in the American Constitution, and gives the text of that Constitution, as well as a number of Mr. Wilson's notes and messages.

Canton (William). DAWN IN PALESTINE. S.P.C.K. (*Syria and Palestine Relief Fund*), 1918. 7½ in. 96 pp. il. por. maps, paper, 1/3 n. 956.9

Prefaced by Lord Bryce, this book on the Holy Land, its past, present, and future, will be acceptable to English and American readers alike.

***Dillon (Émile Joseph).** THE ECLIPSE OF RUSSIA. Dent, 1918. 9½ in. 420 pp. app. index, 16/ n. 947

An able account of the forces and personalities which resulted in the break-up of Tsardom. The author has had intimate acquaintance with Russian politics for many years, and enumerates most of the leading men as personal friends. Since the early nineties, when his articles (written under the

name of E. B. Lanin) on religious persecution in Russia attracted much attention, he has been regarded as a leading journalistic authority, and this work supplies much material for history in a highly interesting shape.

Douin (G.). LA MÉDITERRANÉE DE 1803 à 1805 : pirates et corsaires aux îles Ioniennes. Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1917. 7½ in. 283 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 940.8

This work is largely concerned with the piracy which prevailed in the Mediterranean during the early years of the nineteenth century. The author compares the present war with the wars of the French Revolution and the Empire, and discusses the policies of Napoleon and Nelson.

***Eybers (G. W.), ed.** SELECT CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY, 1795-1910. Routledge; New York, Dutton & Co., 1918. 8½ in. 670 pp. introd. apps. index, 21/ net. 968

A volume intended to supply the papers and documents necessary to the study of South African history from the year 1795." In the introduction the editor discusses the constitutional history of the South African colonies at considerable length.

Grantham (A. E.). PENCIL SPEAKINGS FROM PEKING. Allen & Unwin [1918]. 8½ in. 295 pp. front., 10/6 n. 951

An admirer of China and the Chinese, the author has drawn an attractive, and in places almost rhapsodical, picture of the country, and, in particular, of the beauties of Peking. The epitome of episodes from the history of China is of interest.

***Gsell (Stéphane).** HISTOIRE ANCIENNE DE L'AFRIQUE DU NORD : VOL. 2, L'ÉTAT CARTHAGINOIS ; VOL. 3, HISTOIRE MILITAIRE DE CARTHAGE. Paris, Hachette, 1918. 9½ in. 475, 424 pp. maps, indexes, 10 fr. each. 939.73

The first volume of M. Gsell's authoritative history of France's possessions in North Africa related to the earliest period and to the Phoenician colonization. The second volume reconstructs the famous city of Carthage, traces the development of her territorial influence, describes the system of government, and gives details of the military and naval resources of the Carthaginians. The third volume deals with the Sicilian campaigns, the Punic and Mercenary Wars, and the fall of Carthage.

Madelin (Louis). L'EXPANSION FRANÇAISE : DE LA SYRIE AU RHIN : conférences faites au "Foyer." Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1918. 7½ in. 360 pp. paper. 944

Two series of lectures are comprised in this book, the first relating to French acquisitions of territory outside Europe, the second to French expansion on the Continent. These discourses, which were delivered during 1912-14, treat instructively of events ranging over nearly the whole of French history, and are of great interest at the present time.

Mathiez (Albert). LA RÉvolution ET LES ÉTRANGERS : Cosmopolitisme et Défense nationale (Bibliothèque internationale de Critique : Histoire et Archéologie). Paris, Renaissance du Livre, 78 Bd. Saint-Michel, 1918. 7½ in. 191 pp. paper, 2 fr. 50. 944.04

What, exactly, was the position of foreigners in France during the Revolution ? M. Mathiez's book is an able endeavour to reply to this question. Describing how generously such persons were welcomed at the time, how they founded clubs, started journals, and were permitted to fill important posts, he portrays some of their leaders, and shows that Paris became overrun with "undesirables" and foreign spies. Incidentally the author illuminates the under-world of the Terror. The book inevitably suggests comparisons with events of our own days.

Otero (José P.). LA RÉvolution ARGENTINE, 1810-1816. Paris, Bossard, 1917. 8½ in. 335 pp. bibliog. index, 6 fr. 982

This history purports to show that the insurrectionaries of the Rio de la Plata were powerfully influenced by the French Encyclopédistes. Even if 'L'Esprit des Lois' and 'Le Contrat Social' had never been written by Montesquieu and Rousseau, the Argentine revolt might still have occurred ; but it is M. Otero's conviction that the leading revolutionists drew largely from those sources, and that the atmosphere engendered by the French Revolution favoured the substitution of democracy for absolutism. It is of interest to note that the rebel organizers had the sympathy and assistance of the creole clergy.

Smith (Sir George Adam). SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND. Hodder & Stoughton, 1918. 8½ in. 56 pp. maps, paper, 1/n. 956.9
The Principal of Aberdeen University writes informatively upon Syria and the Holy Land, the Turk, the duties of his successor, and the claims of the Jews.

Sykes (Henry). PALESTINE AND JERUSALEM : salient points in the geography, history, and present-day life of the Holy Land : a soldier's handbook. Hodder & Stoughton [1917]. 5½ in. 64 pp. maps, 10d. n. 956.9

This book has been compiled by one who has personal knowledge of Palestine, and should be useful to those for whom it is specially intended. Its small size is a point in its favour.

Vandervelde (Émile). THREE ASPECTS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION ; tr. by Jean E. H. Findlay. Allen & Unwin [1918]. 8 in. 281 pp. por. app., 5/n. 947

This gives a different aspect of the Russian Revolution from that of Dr. Dillon's book, being primarily an account of the Belgian Labour mission that went to confer with the revolutionaries in 1917. It is full of sympathy with the peasants and the soldiers, and maintains that the atrocities were outrageously magnified in the newspaper reports. Unfortunately, many of the author's prognostications have been belied by events, the work having evidently been completed before the Bolshevik domination and the conclusion of a separate peace.

940.9 THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

Brownlow (C. A. L.). THE BREAKING OF THE STORM. Methuen [1918]. 7½ in. 240 pp. map, 6/n. 940.9

In this series of sketches by an artillery officer are vividly conveyed the impressions of one who took part in the battles of Mons and Le Cateau, and in the fighting at the Aisne and La Bassée, and by Mont Kemmel, in 1914.

***Buchan (John).** NELSON'S HISTORY OF THE WAR : vol. 19, THE SPRING CAMPAIGNS OF 1917. Nelson, 1918. 8 in. 295 pp. app. maps, 1/6 n. 940.9

This falls into six chapters—on the German retreat in the West, the battle of Arras, the second battle of the Aisne, the Mesopotamian, Syrian, and Balkan fighting, the Italian campaign after the fall of Gorizia, and the Russian Revolution. So much has happened since that it is difficult to realize that we are reading about comparatively recent events.

Dinning (Hector). BY-WAYS ON SERVICE : notes from an Australian journal. Constable, 1918. 7½ in. 281 pp., 6/n. 940.9

A miscellany of impressions of places and scenes in very different parts of the war area : Egypt, Gallipoli, Picardy and the Somme, and Rouen. Many of the sketches are informing as well as readable.

Fitzroy (Yvonne). WITH THE SCOTTISH NURSES IN ROUMANIA. Murray, 1918. 7½ in. 166 pp. il. por. map, 5/n. 940.9

A record, in diary form, of the experiences of the author at Galatz, Braila, Reni, and other places, while attached to a unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals founded by Dr. Elsie Inglis. The conditions under which the party worked, and some episodes of the Roumanian retreat, are vividly described.

Fox (Edward Lyell). WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN & Co. Hurst & Blackett, 1918. 7½ in. 239 pp., 6/n. 940.9

Readers will probably take most interest in the author's close character-study of the German Emperor, but there is much more which is worth reading, though evidently some of the chapters were written before von Bethmann-Hollweg had ceased to be Chancellor. The concluding chapter, 'Why We are fighting Germany,' is noteworthy.

Fox (Frank). THE BRITISH ARMY AT WAR. Fisher Unwin, 1917. 7 in. 144 pp. il. maps, paper, 1/n. 940.9

An impressionistic sketch of British fighting—on all the different fronts—by a capable journalist who has already written several works on the War.

***Gerard (James Watson).** FACE TO FACE WITH KAISERISM. Hodder & Stoughton, 1918. 9 in. 336 pp. il., 7/6 n. 940.9

Mr. Gerard has given us another authoritative and fascinating book, dealing mainly with his war-time experiences in Germany, and discussing the outlook generally in the Central Empires. Notable sections are concerned with Switzerland and Spain, and with German propaganda even in school-books used in Chicago.

Henriot (Émile). CARNET D'UN DRAGON DANS LES TRANCHÉES, 1915-1916 (Mémoires et Récits de Guerre). Paris, Hachette, 1918. 7½ in. 250 pp. paper, 4 fr. 50. 940.9

A detailed, animated, and clear record of a French soldier's daily life in the fighting line in Lorraine and Alsace.

Hervier (Paul Louis). THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS WITH THE ALLIES. Paris, 'La Nouvelle Revue,' 1918. 7½ in. 319 pp. paper, 5 fr. 940.9

In these fourteen chapters such topics as 'The American Aviators in France,' 'An American at the Battle of Ypres,' and 'The Field Service of the American Ambulance' are well handled. The exploits of some of the American aviators are notably interesting.

***Hurd (Archibald).** THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE GREAT WAR. Constable [1918]. 9 in. 274 pp. index, 7/6 n. 940.9

The well-known naval expert reviews the course of the war at sea, considers our objects and the ways to attain them, compares naval and military power, and deals with Germany's submarine policy and demand for the so-called "freedom of the seas." His words seem to us to be marked by wisdom as well as knowledge.

Massey (W. T.). THE DESERT CAMPAIGNS. Constable, 1918. 7½ in. 194 pp. il. map, index, 6/n. 940.9

The author, official correspondent of London newspapers with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, has written this book with the object of enabling people at home to realize the importance of the work of the army in Egypt; and he has an able coadjutor in Mr. James McBey, whose illustrations add much to the interest of the volume.

Millerand (Alexandre). LA GUERRE LIBÉRATRICE. Paris, Colin, 1918. 7½ in. 167 pp. paper, 2 fr. 40. 940.9

This book, in which are collected some of the most important addresses and writings of the former French Minister of War, relates not only to the origin, developments, and aims of the War, but to various problems that will confront our allies as soon as hostilities have terminated.

Oxenham (John). HIGH ALTARS : the battle-fields of France and Flanders as I saw them. Methuen, 1918. 6½ in. 78 pp. paper, 1/3 n. 940.9

Vivid sketches of Vimy Ridge, Beaumont Hamel, Arras, Albert, Ypres, Messines, Kemmel, and other places. A few pieces of verse are included.

Price (Crawfurd). SERBIA'S PART IN THE WAR : vol. 1, THE RAMPART AGAINST PAN-GERMANISM : being the political and military story of the Austro-Serbian campaigns. Simpkin & Marshall [1917]. 9 in. 250 pp. por. maps, 7/6 n. 940.9

The first volume of this popular history carries the story down to the third invasion of Serbia (Nov.-Dec., 1914). The second, which is announced, will end with the recapture of Monastir (1915). Mr. Price has already published two works on the Balkans.

Rose (John Holland). WHY WE CARRY ON. Fisher Unwin, 1918. 8½ in. 42 pp. boards, 1/6 n. 940.9

Seven striking articles, of which 'What if the Central Powers Win?' 'Could Great Britain have averted the War?' and 'Why should France recover Alsace-Lorraine?' are particularly well worth reading.

Roux (Marie, Marquis de). LE DÉFAITISME ET LES MANŒUVRES PRO-ALLEMANDES, 1914-1917. Paris, Nouvelle Librairie Nationale, 1918. 7½ in. 128 pp. paper, 1 fr. 80. 940.9

A succinct record of various attempts which have been made in France, during the War, to bring about peace in the interests of Germany. The "affaire Bolo" is among them.

The Royal Flying Corps in the War ; by Wing Adjutant. Cassell, 1918. 7½ in. 123 pp., 2/n. 940.9

Tales and sketches, most of which refer to actual experiences of the writer and of other members of the Royal Flying Corps. Others are purely imaginative.

Waddington (Madame Mary King). MY WAR DIARY. Murray, 1918. 7½ in. 370 pp., 6/n. 940.9

As a narrative of personal experiences and observations, Madame Waddington's chronicle of her life since the earliest days of the War can be recommended to those who wish for a record of events plainly and straightforwardly written, and innocent of "embroidery."

***Wilkinson (Spenser).** GOVERNMENT AND THE WAR. Constable, 1918. 8 in. 278 pp., 6/n. 940.9

In these pregnant essays the Chichele Professor of Military History sets forth the results of nine years' study of those problems of war which concern "not so much the soldier as the nation and its Government," and shows the magnitude of the task before us—that of forcing upon the German Government the conviction that it must abandon its hope of success. The lines upon which our own Government can, in Mr. Wilkinson's judgment, alone obtain victory are also indicated.